No. 28 .- Vol II.7

LONDON; SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

PRICE 7D.

ON SALE, at the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street:—
BHARES in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now di-

SHARES in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. Likewise STOCKS and SHARES of the UNITED STATES, paying large and safe

RAZILIAN COMPANY.—The holders of Cata Branca Shares informed that Prospectuses of the Conceicao Mine, with printed Forms on for Shares, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 9, Liver.—Peb. 20, 1835.

THE DIRECTORS of the HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY hereby give Notice, that unless the CALL of ONE POUND per hare, made payable the 11th of January, be paid on or before the 19th instant, ary wiff be forreited.

The lastalment must be paid at the office of the Company, No. 6, Freeman's-part, Corphill.—March 5, 1836.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Notice is mining civin, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET.

HG of PROPRIETORS of this Association, held on the orth whitener on the London

avers, was adjourned by WEDNESDAY, the 28d of March next, at the same place,

To the office Prexistor. JOHN MATHER, Secretary.

13, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 25, 1826.

PENOLES GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF PORPRITURE.

The Proprietors are reminded, that the LAST DAY for PAYING the CALL of RN SHILLINGS per Share on such Shares as are in default EXPIRES on the kh instant.

London, March 4, 1836. GEORGE MOBGAN, Sec.

CAST WHEAL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, and

The Directors hereby give Notice, that a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per Shares as been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company on or before the 25th Feebary next, or on the delivery of the Serfh which is now ready, and may be had, on phication at the Office of the Company on the payment of the above Call, on and ter the 1st proximo. er the 1st proximo. 26. New Broad-street, January 21, 1836.

OLMBUSH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Holmbush Mining Company Newton give Notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per Share has been made payable at the banking house of Measure. Verre, Sapte, Banbury, Muspratt, and Co. 77, Lombard-street, on or before the 20th proximo. The bankers' receipt, together with the scrip certificates, to be brought to the Office of the Company, that the payment may be duly certified.

26, New Broad-street, Feb. 27, 1836.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of a General Meeting of Shareholders wide this day, Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TWO POUNDS per Share is made payied at Messars. Drewett and Fowler's, Bankers, on or before the 16th of March at; and on the production of the Bankers' receipt and scrips at this Office, they ill be exchanged for new Certificates, bearing the acknowledgment for Seven nunds each, and all Shares on which such Call shall remain unpaid, after the ne specified, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of General Meeting. By order of General Meeting,

46, Lime-street, Feb. 19, 1836.

JOHN W. F. DALTON, Secretary.

HEAL FALMOUTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER, TIN.

SILVER, and ZINC MINING COMPANY.—Capital £30,000, in 10,000
Shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per Share.

Wen. Vice, Esq., John Haynard, Esq., and Thomas Treloar, Esq.

(With power to add to their number.)

Memers. Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro; or Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., London, on their account.

The sett belonging to ans Company is situated in the perish of fica, within three major, including the run of the lodes of these rich mines.

Applications for Shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the Committee before named; to John Trestrall, Esq., Chevelah; Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 18, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to John Budd, Esq. Liverpool; of whom prospectuses may be obtained.

Truro, February, 1886.

N. ATTONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION (MOCAUBAS AND COCAES.)

Notice is mereny civen, that all Shares upon which the Instalments are not paid on or before the 10th of March next, will be cancelled in the books of this

Boolation. No further notice will be given.

By order of the Board.

BARCLAY MOUNTENEY, Secretary.

National Brazillan Mining Association Office,

36, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 24, 1856.

ROCHE ROCK TIN MINING COMPANY.—The Share-OCHE ROUK I'IN MINING COMITANT.—The Share-holders are hereby reminded, that the time fer-the payment of the CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share, at the Company's Bankers, Mesars. Stones, Marfins, and Stones, having expired on the 27th ult., such Shares on which the said Call shall remain unpaid Fourteen Days after that date, wir. the 12th instant, will be LIABLE to FORFEITURE, according to the terms of the Prospectus. 22, Crutched Friars, March 2, 1856.

NEW SOUTH HOOE MINE. The recent discoveries at Tinnel render it necessary that the aid of an experienced Mining Captain all the added to that Establishment. Applications from competent persons, tically acquainted with Mining operations as respects Silver, Lead, and Coppers, will be received by the Secretary, at the Company's offices, No. 1, Preceductronhill. Satisfactory references will be required.

The Directors of this Association being empowered to make a further CALL of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, do hereby give notice, they have Resolved to call at present for only a moiety thereof, and request that FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE may be paid into the Bankers of the Company, Mesers. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., on or before the 12th instant.

On producing the bankers' receipts, together with the scrip shares, at the office of the Company, the instalment will be instorsed thereon.

15. Great St. Helens, March 1, 1836.

HENRY REIMER, Secretary.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Resolved by the Directors—That the deed of regulation shall be open to the perusal of any shareholder, at the office of the folicitor, on and after the 13th March next, between the hours of one and two, on every Thursday.

That the capital of the Company being ample for carrying the mines into effectual operation, so much of the produce as shall from time to time be realised shall be divided amongst the shareholders, when and so often as the proceeds thereof shall amount to not less than 2½ per cent. on the calls paid.

That the produce from the Eastern district, now on grass and in course of realisation, together with tin sold since the 1st January last, authorising the Directors to declare a dividend of 3 per cent. on the first call, be declared payable on, and after the 20th of April next.

That not less than six weeks' notice of the payment of any dividend be given. That the publication of all notices touching the affairs of the Company in any two London Papers, one Cornwall, and one Liverpool or Manchester Paper, be sulkient notice to the shareholders of the contents of such notices respectively.

That the Resolutions be published as the most convenient mode of answering

That these Resolutions be published the inquiries made on these matters. 37, Old Broad street, Feb. 17. T. V. WILLIAMS, Sec.

T. V. WILLIAMS, Sec.

VALUABLE TIN AND COPPER SETT.—To be Sold by Tender (with immediate possession), the SETT OF WHEAL OSBORN'E TIN AND COPPER MINK, situate in the parish of Breage, in the country of Cornwal, with all the materials belonging thereto.

This Sett is extensive, and held for Twenty, one Years from the 1st of November, 1861, being about a mile in length, and average about half a mile in breadth, and embraces within its limits the weil-known Tin Mine, called Tas Graza Weslas, which formerly sent such quantities of Tin into the sarket, and the boroughs of which have been tweit osteramed over with considerable profits to the parties. Also the Weslas Nosis Tix Mixis, and Weslas Osboans Corzen Mixis.

This Bett Bes in an excellent Mining district, pery acar to, and partaking of, the tame todes as the valuable Copper Minos of Retailack and Hallamanning, from whence more than effoll,000 have been resilized to the adventurers. It also adjoins the rabusble Copper Mines of Wheal Lecois and Wheal Gilbert. The present adventurers have laid out several hundreds of pounds in sinking, clearing up, and mitting dress shade, clearing the adits, and otherwise preparing the Mine for insentiate executions.

mediate exections.

The present opportunity occurs only in consequence of a minunderstanding amongst the adventurers, several of whom would gladly join a new party to carry on the Mine effectually.

A valuable Copper Lode has been discovered in the Frend Orderoe, from which absertal tons of cire have been soid, and the farther working of which was stayed in consequence of the water being so quick as to regular, as engine.

For particulars, application may be made either to Capitals Henry Francis, of Wheal Virgin Mine, in the parish of St. Hilary, Richard Pearce, East, merchant; or to Mr. John Thomas, Mine Broker, Ac., Fennance; who will receive tenders, stating the highest prices which will be given (free of postage), until the 10th day of March negf.

h negf. Mcv, Peb. 12, 1636.

POLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Managing Trustees, specially called for the purpose, and held at their Office this est, if was resolved,

"That the several Auxiliary Shares in the Association on which the second Call or Instalment of ONE POUND per Share, now due, shall not be paid to Sir Charles Price, Bart, and Co., the Baukers of the Association, on or before the 17th day of March now next, be declared absolutely POUND FITTED.

"That this resolution be inserted in the London flarette, and two daily News-

9, Austin Priars, March 3, 1836. ALEX. ALLEN, Secretary ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Originally called Port Wreafam Harbour and Railway).

A Prospectus of this undertaking is now ready, and may be had of the solicitor,
Mr. T. S. Smith, 25, North John street, Liverpool, to whom applications for Shares
may be made (post paid), or to any of the following agents: via. htt. vens. Fixington, solicitor, librainphara, Mr. B. J. B. series, solicitor, discherey Mr. Jan. Kytun,
solicitor, Moist, Mr. John Lloyd, solicitor, Conway: Messra. Walmsley, Keightley,
and Parkin, solicitors, Chancery-lane, Lamino.

A NEW GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, on which is exhibited all the Railways, Causton A ENGLAND AND WALES, on which is exhibited all the Railways, Caunis, and Navigable Rivers, with their levels above low water mark, by J. and C. WALES.

The Mctalliferous Tracts have been laid down by Mr. Farderick Burn, chiefly marked above the control of the c

original observations. and C. Walken, S. Burleigh-street, Birand; Levrs and Son, Mapsellers, 95, I Exchange; J. Cross, Mapseller, 18, Holborn.

This day is published, in 2 vals., royal 8vo. price 42.

THE COMMENTARIES OF GAMBOA ON THE MINING

THE COMMENTARIES OF GAMBOA ON THE MINING ORDINANCES OF SPAIN. Translated from the Spanish by RICHARD HEATHFIELD, Esq. of Lincoln's lim, isarister, st. Law.

This work is the great authority on the Mining Laws of Spain and the New Republics of America. The author, Don Francisco, Xavier de Gambon, was an eminent lawyer, who held several high offices ender the Crown of Spain, in the reign of Charles III. It is highly interesting, not only as displaying a profound knowledge of the Civil Law, but also as containing much historical and scientific information on the various subjects connected with Mining, and the Reduction of the Metallic Ores.

Printed for LONGMAN, REES, ORMS, BROWN, and GREEN.

And, by the sine Author,

THE MINERS' ASSISTANT;

Containing Instructions for Surveying Mines and Works connected with them, with needful Tables for facilitating the various operations; published by Mr. Taarwan, Palmouth, price as. 6d.

From below King's Road to above Glouguster, including the River Wye to Chepstow; this sections relative to the tides, notes, and shoals of those rivers; accountable of the control of the

price 2.7. 28.

HINTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE BEYERN, which may be applicable also to other navigations, price 1s.

THE DOCTRINE OF ESTATES AND ANNUITIES, Held for lives or terms of years, and Assurances on Lives, explained on parithmetical principles, with extensive Tables of their Values, &c. The work of tains methods (never before published) of finding the values of Life Annuities is Assurances; with Logarithmic Tables, formed expressive for the payages, he see those calculations may be performed by

HISTORY OF FALMOUTH,
Price 5a.

Any of these Works may be had of Mr. THATHAN, Falmouth, and of other

THE THAMES TUNNEL, opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, but on the Rotherhithe side of the River, near the Church. THE WORKS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS.

Notice is merry overs, that the Public may view the Tunnel every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the morning until dusk, upon payment of One Shilling for each person. The Archway is brilliantly lighted with oil-gas, and the Eastern Arch is now open to the inspection of visitors, in addition to the Western one. The work, which extends upwards of 600 feet under the best of the River, is perfectly day, and the descent by a safe and casy staircase.

work, which extends upwards of 600 feet under the bed of the River, is perfectly dry, and the descent by a safe and easy staircase.

By Order,

J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.

N. B.—There are conveyances to and from the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross, and the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street raiso by the Greenwich and Woolwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.

Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, March 8, 1856.

Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, March 8, 1856.

WEST IN DIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—
TO OTEKE, with power to add to their number?,
The Right Hon, the Earl of Mountouris, William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq. M.P.,
William Archibald Campbell, Esq.
BANKERS—Meavrs, Glyn, Halifax, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street.
Solicitos—B. Lumley, Esq., 6, Quality-court, Chaucery-laire.
The primary objects of the Company are to render available the fertile sources opened for the advantageous investment of capital by the effects of the Act for Emancipating the Negroes, and at the same time to assist materially in working out the philanthropic results anticipated from the measure by the Legislature.
The settlements of Demerara and Berbies, in British Guyana, are selected for their great natural and other advantages, as the field wherein to commence this important undertaking. Detailed estimates and prospectuses have been prepared for the guidance of the public, and may be obtained from the Solicitor, and at the Office of the Company, 17, frommonger-lane, Cheapaide.
Applications for Bhares to be addressed to the Bolicitor, B. Lumley, Esq., 6,

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Solicitor, B. Lomley, Es Quality-court, Chancery-lane; or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Com, where further information may be obtained daily, from eleven to four o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM, DUDLEY, AND WOLVERHAMPTON
RAILWAY.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
William Change For Rightingham. | Lond Lightfoot, Ear. Rightingham.

William Chance, Esq. Birmingham.
Henry Crane, Esq. Wolverhampton. Edward Cresswell, Esq. Dudley.
Matthew Dixon, Esq. Birmingham.
John Dixon, Esq. Wolverhampton.
William Francis, Esq. Birmingham.
John Francis, Esq. Birmingham.
John Francis, Esq. Birmingham.
Thomas Yate Hunt, Esq. The Brades.
Samuel Hunt, Esq. The Brades.
Samuel Hunt, Esq. Birmingham.

WAY.
COMMITTEE.
John Lightfoot, Enq. Birmingham.
John News, Enq. Wolverhampton.
Joseph Pearson, Enq. Wolverhampton.
Joseph Pearson, Enq. Wolverhampton.
Samuel Rawlins, Jun. Eng. Birmingham
Samuel Rawlins, Jun. Eng. Birmingham.
W. H. Sparrow, Enq. Wolverhampt
John Shaw, Enq. Wolverhampton.
G. B. Thorneeroff, Enq. Wolverham
Thomas Tunning, Enq. Wolverham
Thomas Welch, Eng. Birmingham.

Samuel Hunt, Esq. The Brades.

Samuel Hunte, Keq. Birmingham.

William Harding, Keq. Birmingham.

Bamuel Kenrick, Kaq. West Brounded.

Enginement Hunter Henrich, Kaq. Wolverhampton.

Enginement Hunter, Kaq. Wolverhampton.

Enginement Hunter, Kaq. Wolverhampton.

Enginement Hunter, Kaq. Birmingham.

Banters.—The Birmingham Bankley Gompany.

In the year 1800 a Railway was projected from Wolverhampton to Birmingham, with a branch to Dudley, which not with a very favourable reception. Surveys and estimates were made, and every thing was prepared to early the measure before Parliament, when the rejection of the Birmingham and Liverpoof Railway Bill rendered the prosecution of the design at that time unadriable.

The line of the projection of the design at that time unadriable.

The line of the projection of the design at that time unadriable.

The line of the projection of the design at that time unadriable.

The line of the projection of the design at that time unadriable.

The time of the projection of the supended; but the calculation of a very productive return for the capital to be expended; but the immense transit of goods between Wolverhampton, Duffey, and Birmingham, and the adjoining Mineral districts, will be an additional course of large revenue.

The bown of Dudley cannot, from its locality, have any communication with the canal, except by a tellous and expensive conveyance by land carriage.

The line of Kallway will bring into the market, at a diminished rate, the inexhaultide quarties of the late Earl of Boddey, and the new issues of coal belonging to various proprietors.

The cannity of iron manufactured in this Mineral district is more than 156,000.

haustible quarties of the late Earl of Doder, and the new mines of continuous of the various proprietors.

The quantity of iron manufactured in this Mineral district is more than 1,000,000 tons, and of iron ore at 500,000 tons, and of iron ore at 500,000 tons a year; nearly the whole of these products are either transported to a distance, or to some district in connectson with the line.

This proposed Railway is manageptible of a profitable extension to Stourteidge and Kidderminster, passing through a very populous district.

These considerations have induced the projectors of this Railway in passends its construction, and it is induced to apply to Parliament during the present Seculous for the necessary powers for this purpose.

SCHAUFFELEN'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACE FEEDER CHAUFFELEN'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE FEEDER.

By the use of this appaintus, the principle of feeding tres with het air hitherto confined to blast-farmaced only), is now extended to all enclosed fire-places, eithout any aid of mechanical gower, the temperature of the feeding-air being alsed by absorbing a portion of the white heat which usually escapes through the himney; a SAVING OF FUEL is thus effected of 20 to 25 per cent. The apparatus is most simple in its condition—not liable to damage or decrangement-rected at a small expense, and its operation is not subject to any attendant disadrantage whatever. It is applicable to the Boiler fires of all steam-Engines, the barrances of Breweries, Distilleries, Water-works, Gas-works, Refigers, Potteries, Brick-kilns, Glass-houses, and, generally, to all sinds of enclosed Fires. A model, cap be seen at the Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide-street, strand, and an apparatus, in daily operation, in appected (by permission of the Proprietors) at the college Wharf Saw-Mills, Relvidere-road, Lambeth. Many ofthess Apparatus have son secreted during the last three years on the Continent—are now in full operation, and testimentials of their efficacy are adduced.

A descriptive Treatice on this System may be had, by applying to Mr. J. H. Flosurer, and the state of the programment o

UNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION FOOT

Capital, \$\vert 100,000, in 4,000 shares of \$\vert 20\$ each. Deposit, \$\vert 2\$ per share.

Applications for shares (if by letter, nost paid) will be received by the Banks Messrs. Wright and Co., and Messrs. Vere, Sapto, & Co., by the Solicitors, Mess Few, Hamilton, and Few and at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Willers-stre Hungerford Market, until Saturday, the 12th instant. Prospectures may be held above. The necessary Parliamentary forms have been compiled with, and i peritions for the Bill (which will contain the clause restricting the liability) has be \$\text{TIMOPRIMEE}.

H UNGERFORD and LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

W. Hawes, Esq. Lambeth
G. F. Walker, Esq. York-street, Portman-equare

With liberty to add to their number.

BANKARS—Messrs. Wright and Co. Liencietta-street, Covent-garden; and Messrs.

Veres, Saple, and Co. Lombard-street, Covent-garden;

BOLICITORS—Messrs. Few. Transfirem, and Few. Honrietta-street, Covent-garden.

The plans and estimates have been prepared by T. K. Brunel, Esq. F.R.S.

The object of the important undertaking is to open and establish a line of communication for foot passengers, which shall be at once shorter, and being free from the danger and actioyance of cattle and vehicles, more agreeable than any existing theoroughild and the flurry sain of the River Thances.

The plans and estimates, which have been carefully prepared, show that this bridge can be constructed at the sites abovenamed, within the estimated capital, from the peculiar dreamstance of an easy and convenient approach from Hunger-ford Market being already made, while the space required for the southern approach abutting on uncovered ground, can be obtained on moderate terms. It may be remarked, too, that the properties on either side must be benefited by the new scessthus created.

From the data that have been obtained, the Provisional Committee are satisfied that, calculating the amount of the least probable traffic, an ample return will be realised upon the capital invested. Further particulars are detailed in a Prospectus, copies of which may be had at the Bankers, Societion, and at the offices of the Campany, No. 9, Willers-street, Hungerford Market, where applications in accordance with a prescribed form) for Banger with her complied with, and the petition of the Parkers (Societion, Feb. 27, 1836.

IMPROVED AND EXPEDITIOUS

METROPOLITAN IMPROVED AND EXPEDITIOUS

FIROPOLITAN IMPROVED AND EXPEDITIOUS PUBLIC CONVEYANCE COMPANY: projected by Mr. Isaari Alexander, of the Finsbury Repository, Chiswell-street, and late Brighton Coach Proprisor.

Capital—2:0,000, in 6,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

Banksans—Messes. Whitmore, Wells, and Whitmore.

The object of the Projector of this Company is to provide an expeditions and certain most of conveyance to the public, upon a style of elegance, comfort, and security for surpassing any thing of the kind which has hitherto been in use or projected, and symmans of patent coaches upon an entirely new principle.

The coaches will in the first instance run between the City and Pasidington only, by three different contex—manely, by the City-road, New-road, and Regent's—part, by Holloura and Oxford-street, and by Fleet street, Strand, Piccadilly, and Bondstreet.

by Holborn and Oxford-street, and by Fleet-street, Strand, Piccadilly, and Bond-street.

The attention of he Projector of this Company has been particularly directed to the removal of the firsh 'afmidyances to which passengers by the commitmeet age exposed, by the coarse, vulgar, and frequently insulting behaviour of the drivers and conductors of those rehisdes, and also by reason of the uncertainty of the time when they will arrive at their places of destination.

The first of these sameyeacees will be in part removed, so no conductors will be increasing to the Company's coarbos, and the drivers will be selected with every attention to their character for civility and care, besides which the Company will require security for their growth of the conductor and in order that passengers may be certain as to the time of arriving at their places of destination, the time for performing the journeys will be limited—"manneys, by the New-moal in 24 reinstees, by Holborn in 22 minutes, and by Fleet, street in 27 minutes, but so racing will on any account be permitted.

Coaches for each Fortie will start every three minutes from the City and Paddington, between Egither of accommonation will be afforded to the public, at a moderate rake of charge, which will be fixed as soon as the Company will be instead of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Director of the Company will be affected to the part of the Company wi

blished.

The affairs of the Company will be under the management of a Board of Directors, whose names will be inserted in the future advertisements.

Persons desirous of taking Shares in the Company will apply by letter, post paid, either to Mr. Itanash Alanawana, as above, or to either of the Solicitors to the Company, Mesars, Abrahams and Robson, of Clifford's inn, First-street, or Saul Yates, Esq., of 3, Bury-court, St. Mary-Aze, from whom any further informations may be obtained on sectionation.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY

aised in 10,000 chares of #30 csch.

***ERETORS.**

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, William T. Copeland, M.P.

Henry Ewbank, Esq.

John Piris, Esq., Alderman.

Francis F. Rougemont, Esq.

**Routeron...—Mesers. Glyn, Haifras, Mills, and Co.

Societyon...—Mesers. Oliverson, Denhy, and Lavie.

**rom the estimates which the Directors have made, they do not think the cut diver exceed #30 per share; but as partnership is legally unavoidable, the feet be, morthal executive of the Processors. previous flating the engine.

From the estimates which the Directors have made, they do not think the calle will ever exceed \$30 per share, but as partnership is logarily unavoidable, they have, for the muthal security of the Proprietors, preferred flating the capital at \$300,000. They also think it right to anisomore, that to obtain presention, and other first expenses, \$10 per share will be required in the first of months; namely, an immediate payment of \$45 per chare, and two catasequents payments of the like amounts; the further calle will be dependent on each arrangements and extension of the works as may be decemed expedient; and there shall be three mouths' interval at least between them.

The properties to be held by Treateen, and the terms and management to be regulated by deed, in which it will be provided that the iniciting of the Shareholders' shall not exceed \$25 for each chare.

The properties to be held by Treateen, and the terms and management to be regulated by deed, in which it will be provided that the iniciting of the Shareholders' shall not exceed \$25 for each chare.

The properties required by the state of the shareholders' intervention over the state of the best quadity showed; and a inscendent to bick could and investigate of the best quadity showed; and a least-chaid of II acres of surface, bestder a management for the first quality showed; and a least-chaid of II acres of surface, bestder a management from of sighty years. The Estate, criticisting of 1,300 potent, bed for an unexpired term of sighty years. The Estate, criticisting of several formaces for years, on advantagement excellents, and the payliness, and the like working of several formaces for years year, and the pigh-iron is well-known and highly approximed in the market. If he right for observer, that two formaces are in heighty approximated in the market, in an extending the observer, that two formaces are in heighty approximated in the market are distant from New point the which post there is a railways to be working to several formace for years point

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 29, 1636

MONDAY.
petitions were presented, after which Lord Duncannon moved Several petitions were presented, after which Lord DUNCANNON more that the report of the Building Committee, together with the various ple that had been sent in, should be referred to a select committee. Agreed The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved for a copylof the report of the House Commons appointed last session to consider the most effectual means preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in Pilament.—Ordered. The Transfer in Aids Bills, the Dean Forest Bill, a the Exchequer Bills (15,000,0001.) went through a committee, and the House Committee, and the House Committee, and the House Committee of the Presence of the Presen

THE ACT OF THE COLOR OF THE EXCHAUTE BILLS BILL, and the Transfer is Aids Bill, were severally real a third time; and passed. A lengthened discussion arose upon LOT TEYNIAM presenting a petition relative to some alleged charges against certain magistrates. The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the magistrates: the petition was laid upon the table. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord TRYNHAM complained of a speech which had been made by Lord Strangford, and published in the Morning Post; but no motion was before the House, and after some conversation the matter was dropped. The order of the day for a message to be sent to the Commons respecting the report of the select committee on Orange Lodges, with the minutes of evidence, was discharged, and Monday fixed for the discussion.

A petition was presented by Lord Kenyon from — Burke, complaining the conduct of a late Lord Chancellor (Brougham) with respect to an peal which had been disposed of in the House, and praying that it might re-heard, and the Judges summoned, as it was a question involving many sints of common law. The feeling of the House was, however, so strongly posed to the reception of the petition, that Lord Kenyon consented to thidraw it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 29, 1836.

withdraw it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 29, 1836.

Mr. Poulett Thomson, upon bringing up the report of the Select Committee on Railroads, wished to state that the committee recommended that the second reading of railway bills should not be interfered with, but that they should pass to night merely pro forma; and when there were conflicting lines, if the parties consented that all the bills should be referred to the same committee. It also recommended that, though the second reading might then take place, that two or three days ought to intervene before the appointment of the committee. That would be no inconvenience whatsoever to the parties; and if they did not wish the bills, in case of conflicting lines, to go before the same committee, they would not be compelled to do so. He also said, that the recommendation of the committee only extended to where there were conflicting lines. The London and Brighton Railway Bill (Stephenson's line), the Dundee and Abroath Railway Bill, the North Midland Railway Bill, and the Burlington and Scarborough Harbour Bill were severally read a second time.—Mr. Tooke presented a pelition from Pendarves, in favour of the Bristol and Excter Railway Bill. A great number of petitions were presented in favour of and against the bill. Petitions were presented in favour of and against the bill. Petitions were presented in favour of the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Bill, and of the Stone Bridge Junction Bill. The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Bill was read a second time. Upon the motion for the second reading of the Great Western Railway Bill, several members expressed their determination to oppose the carrying of the measure, but they would not divide the House in the present state of the proceedings with respect to railways. The Bill was read a second time. The following Bills were also read a second time—the Manchester and Cheshire Railway Bill, the Medical and Rotherham Railway Bill. Sir W. Gearay moved the second reading of the London and Giravesend Railway Bill. Mr. A

between water-too and westmanter productions.

Tuespay.

Capitain Pechelic.L presented petitions from the proprietors of coaches, on the London and Brighton road, against the proposed Railway.—The North and York Midland Railway Bill was also read a second time.—In the Select Committee on Railways, Mr. P. Thomson proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the proposed certain resolutions relative to the future government of the seale and Manchester Railway Bill was read a second time.—Mr. Keny presented a petition from Railway and the proposed certain clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Bill.—The House went into a Committee on the Prisons's Counsel Bill; when some modifications of the Bill were agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in the Durham South West Junction Kailway Bill.—Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Nova Scotia, against the seale of duties recommended by the Select Committee, on sie Timber Duties. After some discussion the petition was ordered to lie of the table.

FRIDAY.

Duties. After some discussion the petition was ordered to lie of the table.

FRIDAY.

The London and Cambridge Railway Bill was read a second time.—The London and Brighton Railway Bills (Stephenson's and Resade's) were referred to the Sussex lists.—Petitions were presented against the Northern Railway Bill. and also against the Birmingham and Goucester Railway Bill.—The Manchester Improvement Bill was read a second time.—Mr. CRAWFORD presented a petition from certain proprietors of almshouses, against the London and Blackwall Railway Bill.—The Blackwall Railway Bill was read a second time, and petitions were presented against the Croydon Railway Bill, and the Blackwall Commercial Railway Bill.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES-DAVY LAMP.

We now renew this interesting subject, and present to our readers a ret of the evidence of Mr. George Upton, given before the Commissioners

art of the evidence of Mr. George Upton, given before the Commissioners fratismentary Enquiry:—

Are you resident in London?—I am, in Queen-street, Cheapside.
Is your business that of a maker of lamps in great variety!—Yes.
Have you ever turned your attention to the subject of lighting in coal dines!—Yes, much of it, for several years, particularly since 1827.
Have you ever had an opportunity of examining the coal mines in any art of England?—I have never been in a coal mine myself, though I have see a great number of persons who have, and collected some information on them.

wish the Committee to understand, that the safe lighting of mines,

You wish the Committee to understand, that the safe lighting of mines, in which carburetted hydrogen gas prevails in great quantities, has been the subject of your close consideration t—1 thas.

Will you state to the Committee what have been the results of that consideration t—The first point was an examination of the Davy lamp; I was induced to go particularly into that examination from it having been told me by my partner, Mr. Roberts, who had been a working miner for 25 years, that it was not safe.

Had Mr. Roberts worked in the coal mines himself t—He had, from a boy! and previously to his giving me any information on the Davy lamp.

had Mr. Roberts worked in the coal mines himself!—He had, from a boy; and previously to his giving me any information on the Davy lamp, he had made several improvements in it, for which he had received a re-ward from the Society of Arts. In the course of our concerns in other matters relative to lamps, he told me that he had found the Davy lamp not

He stated that as the result of his own personal experience?—Yes, I was much su-prised at that information, and doubted the correctness of it; I thought he might be mistaken, from the character that the Davy lamp had previously borne.

was much surprised at that information, and doubted the correctness of it; I thought he might be mistaken, from the character that the Davy lamp had previously borne.

Did be enter into any particulars as to the circumstances under which he considered it not safe?—Yes; he stated that in the course of his life he had worked in some of the Staffordshire mines; the Earl of Lonsdale's, in Cumberland; Mr. Curwen's, at Workington, and some of the Newcastle mines, principally the Newbottle; that he had seen during that time the effects of many accidents, which had led him to suspect, as the Davy-lamp had in these cases, as far as he could judge, been managed with great care, that it was not so secure as had been represented. This led to an examination of the subject, which examination was putting it to the test of experiments; those experiments were such as satisfied me, as far as I could judge of the matter, that the lamp was not so secure as it ought to be, according to the uses which it was then put to. Not satisfied with my own experiments, I applied to several scientific persons, for I could hardly suppose it possible that Sir Humphrey Davy had been so much mistaken in the safety of his lamp, as it appeared he had from what I then saw.

Will you state what you did see?—The Davy lamp was held perpendicularly and brought against a horizontal stream of gas from a common gas pipe; the effect was the passage of flame, in a very short time after the lamp had fitted with the inflammable gas. On drawing the Davy-lamp back, and then putting it again to the jet of gas the flame passed through the gause cylinder, and ignited the jet of gas the flame passed through the gause cylinder, and ignited the jet of gas the flame passed through the gause cylinder, and ignited the jet of gas the flame passed through the

Was the lamp moved rapidly through the jet?—it was brought, not with a very rapid motion, sat with a very moderate one, such as Mr. Roberts stated to me might be the action of a man lifting his lamp to whether his basict was properly filled with coal. Were any means taken to increase the force of the current of gas?—Not any; the gas was received from the street; there was no control over its

Were those experiments succeeded by any further experiment?—Yes they were succeeded by many, but not perhaps marked by any peculiar circumstances different from what I have named. The next experiments which were in many respects of a different nature, were tried by Mr.

Who is Mr. Pereira? - He is a member of the College of Surg and lecturer at the London Institution and London Hospital, the City of Bondon, and at several other places. He is a person of importance as a lecturer, and a good authority on such a matter as the present; he has also a very large chemical school.

lecturer, and a good authority on such a matter as the present; he has also a very large chemical school.

Will you state what experiments this gentleman made on the lamp?—
He confirmed the correctness of our statement by a variety of trials.

That is, the statement made by you and Mr. Roberts as to the result of your experiments on the Davy lamp!—Yes; he tried two lamps that we produced, one a Davy lamp, and examined it very strictly; but as the insecurity of the Davy lamp appeared to him a wonderful matter, having had no notion of it before, he doubted whether the materials of the lamp he tried were perfect. He then had his own lamp brought, which had a double cylinder of guaze.

Did that lamp differ from the common Davy lamp, save and except the double cylinder of gazze instead of the single!—Not in the least. He tried that lamp, and the result was the same with the double gauze; it took rather longer to pass the flame, but so little longer that the difference was immaterial as to the practical use of the lamp.

Was the wire of the usual fineness!—It was finer than Sir Humphrey Davy ever stated to be necessary.

Of what metal was it made!—Iron wire; there were 1,004, or about that number, of apertures in the square inch, and that doubled would of course be 2,008; copper wire, I believe, is used only at sea.

Then Mr. Pereira became convinced that there were certain contingencies in which the lamp would explode the surrounding atmosphere!—Yes.

Did you make any suggestions to him as to how that consequence might be obviated!—Both Mr. Roberts and myself did. We had been two or three years previously making experiments on safety lamps; we then submitted our lamp to him, which he tried in the same way.

Will you describe to the Committee in what respect that lamp varied from Sir Humphrey Davy's,

mitted our lamp to him, which he tried in the same way.

Will you describe to the Committee in what respect that lamp varied from Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp?—The lamp of Sir Humphrey Davy's, which is in general use, fills with flame immediately it is placed in an inflammable atmosphere; it receives the air through the meshes of the wire gauze from the point of the wick to the top of the cage, as it may be required. In our lamp, which I will now produce (the witness produced the same), the air passes between a layer of wire gauze, and a cone before it can pass from the wick; the cone brings the whole air admitted into the lamp in immediate contact with the flame, or as nearly the whole of it as possible. The consequence is, that the air that passes from the wick has been rendered incapable of supporting flame by that contact, and consequently no other past of the samp but at or near the wick is capable of supporting combustion; the advantage of which is that the flame and the past of the wire gauze, it has not power, therefore, to act with force upon the top of the wire gauze, which is most powerfully acted comes in contact with the wire gauze. It has not power, therefore, to act with force upon the top of the wire gauze, which is most powerfully acted upon in Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp; the top is the most vulnerable part of his lamp. I should name that in our lamp a glass is put over the wire gauze cage to drive the air under the horizontal layer of gauze below the wick, otherwise it would not pass that way.

How is the air forced down!—It is drawn through certain protected holes by the flame of the wick, the access of air being prevented in all other parts of the lamp by the glass covering. If it were not for the glass, the air would go the readiest way, and pass through the gauze cage as it does in Sir flumphrey Davy's lamp.

How is the air prevented from going through now!—By the glass cover

in Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp.

How is the air prevented from going through now !—By the glass cover is gbefore stated; the current of air passes out of the top of the lamp.

And you contract the upper orifice not more than to permit the exit of the air that is necessary!—The lamp wants it sufficiently large to keep in the snpply of fresh air; because, if the burnt air were not let out of the comoustion at the wick.

on the analysis of mean are because, it are defined at the vick.

And you make the orifice sufficiently large for that purpose?—Yes; it need not be nicely calculated; if it were a little more close or a little more open, it would not, perhaps, make much difference in the action of the lamp. An objection has been made which, perhaps, I may allude to, that it is a disadvantage the glass being on the outside: it was determined to place it on the outside, after a great deal of consideration and a great many experiments. It was found that the glass was in less danger from any external accident than from the risk of coming in contact with the flame; for if it were inside, and the lamp were to be much as small deserge out of for if it were inside, and the lamp were to be put in a small degree out of the perpendicular, the flame would come in contact with the glass, and would be very likely to break it. Another advantage of the glass being outside the gauze, which is not very immaterial, is, that it keeps the wire gauze clean, and free from the floating dust which, I am told, is a very great inconvenience, and sometimes chokes up the meshes of the wire gauze.

gauze.

Suppose the glass to be perfect for the effect for which you use it, causing the current of air to pass down the lamp, what is the advantage of the gauze above the lamp b—The gauze is put there in case of an accident, such as the glass breaking; it would otherwise do as well without. In fact, the first lamps Sir Humphrey Davy made were entirely without wire gauze; he did not then seem to have any notion that wire gauze was necessary. Concentric rings were placed both at the top and the bottom of the lamps referred to; and I believe this omission of the wire gauze in them led to the contention between him and Mr. Stephenson, or Mr. Stephenson's friends, as to the validity of his (Sir Humphrey Davy's) claim on that point.

Suppoing the glass to break, the lamp is subject to all the accidents of a Davy lamp 1—Yes, it becomes a Davy lamp at once, and is no worse or

on that point.

Suppoing the glass to break, the lamp is subject to all the accidents a Davy lamp?—Yes, it becomes a Davy lamp at once, and is no worse better, except that it has perhaps this advantage: the gauze having be less liable to accident from its previous covering, is likely to be more percet than the gauze of the Davy lamp, which is daily and hourly expost to external friction and accidents. It being of a very delicate nature, it very likely, and I have no doubt very frequently is, subject to small of rangements in its texture, which may escape the eye of the person whe duty it is to insenct if.

duty it is to inspect it.

Then none of those disadvantages would arise to the Davy lamp, with
the common glass over it?—The common Davy lamp would go out with s over it.

the glass over it.

As far as keeping it clean?—Yes; but it would not act with a glass, and therefore a glass could not be so applied.

The principal advantage of your lamp is, that the air which enters the lamp is directed downwards?—Yes, in its way to the wiek.

You also attach value to the rising cap, as being readily calculated to admit just a sufficient quantity of air, either of the atmosphere, or combined with carburetted hydrogen, to preserve the combustion in the lamp. bined with carburetted hydrogen, to preserve the combustion in the lamp?

—Yes (The witness lighted the lamp.) The Committee will observe that
the taper will not burn with the wick as in the Davy lamp.

the taper will not burn with the wick as in the Davy lamp.

Then, by the experiment of lighting the two, taper and wick, which you have just performed, under the glass, you exhaust the supply of air merely sufficient for one, and thus demonstrate the advantage of the surrounding glass chamber, as depriving the lamp of any obnoxious vapour from the surroundingparts of the mine?—Yes.

Suppose the flame of the wick were near the top of the lamp, would not the gas reach it and be dangerous?—This is prevented by the following means: The flame of the wick, when acted on by inflammable air, instead of coming with any force against the top of the lamp, as with the Davylamp, rises merely as a smoky column, gradually narrowing at its extremity. The fact is, that flame cannot live with any force in an atmosphere of this kind; this has just been shown by the taper going out, while the wick continued burning, consequently the iron wire could not get red hot in such a situation.

t in such a situation. Is not the heat of that part of flame which is not visible often strongs an that which is visible?—In some cases, where it is least seen, it is so but not in this.

but not in this.

Supposing the extension of the flame, which always takes place in carburetted hydrogen, and that part of the flame which is not virible, which has greater heat than that which is visible, might not the gas explode in that point!—The flame could not, in such a case, get through the double cap of wire-gauze, as the wire-gauze cap would be protected by the continual passage of air through it not capable of supporting flame.

You are aware that that pure in a blow-pipe beyond the visible flame is a hottest!—Yes; but the blow-pipe has the advantage of pure atmos-

You are aware that that part in a blow pipe beyond the visible flame is the hottest!—Yes; but the blow-pipe has the advantage of pure atmospheric air, while the flame in this lamy above the cone which surrounds the wick, has all the disadvantage of meeting air that will not support combustion, at least, not to any great extent; consequently the flame would, under such circumstances, be very feeble.

But much more air comes from below the light than is required to keep the light burning!—Yes; but its power of supporting flame has been taken from it by its previous use, for it is a known chemical fact, that air that has supported ignition will not again support it.

Several questions have been put to you with a view of ascertaining how far you have endeavoured to discover whether, in a chamber filled with carburetted hydrogen, this lamp will explode the carburetted bydrogen at the top of the chimney; have you ever performed an experiment, and what was the result!—The new lamp was perfectly secure in every trial to prove its safety on this point.

Has it been tried by any of the scientific gentlemen in the m

Will you give the names of those who tried the lamp ! - I will give the if you please, in the order they occur in the trials made The lamps were tried first by Mr. Pereira.

lamps. The lamps were tried first by Mr. Pereira.

Was Mr. Pereira satisfied that your lamp was not liable to explode the surrounding atmosphere of carburetted hydrogen!—Yes; and beyond that, he tried it with oxy-hydrogen, which is a test that it cannot meet with naturally. He suggested that mode of trial.

With a view of exposing it to a still more inflammable mixture!—Yes, he did. He aslo tried it in all the gradations of mixtures, from common coal gas to oxy hydrogen gas.

he did. He aslo tried it in all the gradations of mixtures, from commoncoal gas to oxy hydrogen gas.

Was any explosion produced in any of these experiments?—In one
instance only. It was with a lamp differently guarded to the present one,
and which circumstance led to a very important alteration in the new
lamp. It expledes with oxy-hydrogen, but the apertures at the base of
the lamp were then guarded with perpendicular wire-gauze. It was
afterwards found that the same mesh of gauze, if placed horizontarily,
would resist the passage of flame, which, if placed perpendicularly, would
not; and in consequence the horizontal position of the wire-gauze, as a
guard, is now adopted.

Suppose the internal part of the gauze were filled with carburetted.

guard, is now adopted.

Suppose the internal part of the gauze were filled with carburetted hydrogen, do you not think it possible that an explosion could take place downwards!—It was tried by injecting gas from the top. This was not done with very great force, but with more than was ever likely to

nappen.

Do not you think it possible to explode the gas at the flame downwards and through those meshes!—No; none of the trials hitherto made would warrant such a conclusion.

warrant such a conclusion.

You think the current is ostrong as to prevent that?—Yes. If there were to be a counter current, the effect of which has been tried, by lifting the lamp very rapidly upward, it would put the lamp out, because it would drive upon the wick the carbonic acid and the nitrogen which had been formed by the combustion at the wick.

That is, assuming the principle that the wick decomposes the whole of the air that has been admitted !— Yes.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE BOITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It would be very desirable when agents of mines address their proprietors, that they would confine themselves to facts, and not, as is so frequently the case when reporting on exhausted mines, to account for their being abandoned through the inability of the former managers. I

their being abandoned through the inability of the former managers. I have been induced to make these brief remarks from a recent paper of yours, wherein is inserted, in the report of Harmony and Montague mines, some reflections on the former management. I feel no hesitation thus publicly to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the mines alluded publicly to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the mines alluded to were wrought with the greatest skill and economy, which may be ascer-tained on referring to the maps and books of the concern; but this matter may be proved more clearly on their being drained of water. I would further remark, that the circumstance of a solitary stone of tin ore being found at a ballow lead, in our being ound at a shallow level, is not, in my opinion, suff rich mine. I remain, Sir, yours truly, Feb. 29. 1836. A REDRUTH MANA

MINES OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having received much pleasure and instruction from observations a geology in different countries in the Mining Journal, but more parcularly from the gentleman signed "ADVENTURER" in that journal, lating to the metals of Ireland, in the countries of Wicklow and Dubticularly from the gentieman signal relating to the metals of Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, and with a view to calling that gentleman's attention more particularly to the subject of Irish geology, I take the liberty of addressing the "Adventurer," through the columns of your interesting periodical, the Mining Journal, on the following points. His observations appearing to be so correct, I have no doubt either he, or others conversant with such matters, will find no difficulty in furnishing your readers with the information wanted on Irish mineralogy. These particulars are the following,

viz.:

1. With respect to the different coal basins or districts of Ireland?

2. To give a general description of each coal basin or district, as contained within the four provinces of Ireland, Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster; the extent of each; the peculiarities by which it is distinguished; if worked at present; the number of persons employed in its collieries; the quantity of tons of coal yearly raised; the price per ton it brings at the pit quouth?

mouth?

3. The principal shaft sections, showing the regular order of superposition and succession, as well as thickness of the different strata, together with the lines of bearing; the direction and degree of their dip; and their organic contents, to be carefully noticed and accurately detailed?

4. The occurrence of faults or other disturbances; their direction, and the effects occasioned by them on the adjacent strata, to be particularly noticed; also whether or not they appear to have been caused by the presence or intrusion of trup or basaltic rocks; the nature, situation, and extent of which trup rocks, whether occurring as dikes or overlying masses, to be carefully observed and given?

5. To notice the limestone, whether carboniferous, transition, or primitive:

5. To notice the limestone, whether carbonifer

5. To notice the limestone, whether earboniferous, transition, or primitive; the iron, or any other metallic or mineral production met with in each basin or district in the four provinces?
6. To notice all varieties of organic remains; the situation and extect of the marl, wherever it occurs; peat bogs; their extent; elevation above adjoining rivers; capabilities of drainage improvement?
7. To accompany such descriptions of the different districts with alight outlines, wood-cuts, geological maps, having sections of such places as best show the stratification?
Such are a few things which I have taken the liberty of calling the statistics.

ow the stratification? Such maps, having sections of such places as bes Such are a few things which I have taken the liberty of calling the at action of the "Adventurer" to give your

tention of the "Adventurer" to give your readers information upon. It is very important to know Ireland's resources at this moment, when railways are in contemplation for many parts of it, and which are much more likely to meet with encouragement in England by information being given of the extent of her mineral treasures. Too much attention, therefore, of the "Adventurer" to give your read important to know Ireland's resources a cannot be given, to give your readers accurate and extensive knowledge of her mineralogy. If the Mining Journal would give more drawings or plans of the machines, of which it gives such interesting descriptions, its matter would become much more valuable, as aiding their practical application to use, and its circulation, consequently, more extensive. I would then arge upon the editor of the Mining Journal to introduce such wood-cut drawings, or plans of all useful machines; and accompany geological and mineral information with slight outlines and sections of the stratification respecting the county it is describing.—I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, truly,

A coroner's inquest was held in a private house, at the Ballast Hills, Newcastle, a short time since, on the body of John Hunter, aged nine years, who lost his life on the previous day, by falling into a pit-shaft, which has some time ago been opened to conduct the sit to the Mushroom Colliery.—Verdict, Accidental death. It having been proved that the pit-mouth had only been partially covered over with wood, the coroner imposed a fine of M. on the owners of the colliery, with orders "that a stone wall of six feet high be built round the mouth of the pit in which the deceased lost his life."

MRELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday week.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. —On Friday week, Samuel Sampson, a miner, was killed in the engine-shaft, at Wheel Jewel, by the falling of some part of the machinery. The unfortunate man's death was instantaneous, his body being almost literally cut is two. He has left a wife, to whom we believe he had scarcely been a month married, to lament her loss.—Verdict, Accidental death.

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NEW GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

NEW GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The utility and importance of geological maps is now too well known and appreciated to require any comment. However great the value of common maps may be, presenting as they do at a glance all the local and physical features of a country, spread out with the utmost accuracy within a convenient space, the information they contain relate to the surface only, and furnishes little or no evidence of what lies below. The geological map does more, it unveils the superficial covering which has been syread by mature over the vast rocky masses which constitute the actual crust of the globe, and effectually conceal them to all but the accurate and careful observer. It shows the relative position and extent of each of these important masses, and to the geologist, indicates with exact-neountry precision the nature of the mibatrata, and the internal structure of a counts of the proposition of the probable form and elevation, of its hills and constitute and the probable form and elevation of its hills and constitute and the probable form and elevation of its hills and constitute and the probable form and elevation of its hills and constitute of the proposition of the proposition of a country of the proposition of the prop

a concise view of the geological positions of our metalliferous and mineral productions.

METALLIPEROUS TRACTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The annexed note will show the principal mineral produce of each of the great formations, and serve as a general index to the dark colouring of the map.

Granite and clay slate, especially near the junction, produces tin and copper in great quantity, as near Redruth and St. Austle in Cornwall, Tavistock in Devonshire, &c.

Clay slate produces also lead, silver, cobalt, tanaganese, and other metals more sparingly, as in many parts of Cornwall and Devonshire.

The upper part of the clay slate series or greywacke slate) produces lead in considerable quantity, and sometimes very argentiferous, as near Aberystsyth in Cardignanshire, and other parts of Wales. It contains lead also in Shropshire, and in the like of Man; and sometimes copper, as in the lisle of Anglesey, at Conerton, and in the like district of Cumberland.

Carboniferous limestone and millistone grit produces lead generally argentiferous, in great quantity, as in Derbyshire, Flintshire, Yorkshire, and the great lead mine district of Alston Moor and its vicinity; sometimes copper, as at Ecton in Staffordshire, and ison, as at Ulverston in Lancashire.

All the preceding metalliferous deposits occur chiefly in veins or fissures, having nearly an east and west direction; lead sometimes in beds of small ratent, connected with veins.

The coal measures produce iron in vast quantity, as in the great iron districts of South Wales, Staffordshire, and Shropshire: also in North Wales, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, &c. The iron ore (clay ironstone) occurs only in leads.

Magnesian limestone produces lead, zinc, and some other metals, in small

heds.

Magnesian limestone produces lead, zinc, and some other metals, in small gantity, as in Somersetahire.

The new red sanistone produces no metallic ores of any importance, but sontains important beds of rock salt, and copious brine springs, as at Nantsch, Middlewich, and Northwich in Cheshire; and Droitwich and Stoke Prior in Worcestershire.

The metalliferous produce of the collites, cretaceous and supracretaceous meks, is very trivial and unimportant. The lias produces alum at Whitby in Yorkshire; and iron pyrites are occasionally found in most of the superior rocks.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, an singuest was held at Camelford, on the body of William Luxon, a labourer, who had worked for some time in Mr. Avery's Delabole State Quarry, in the parish of St. Teath. It appears that on Thursday last, a chain somected with a tram-waggon working in the quarry gave way, and struck the poor fellow a considerable distance over a precipice, more than a hundred feet high, which killed him on the spot. He has left a widow and child to lament their loss.—West Briton.

ST. GRORGES HARBOUR AND RAILWAY.—A Railway Company is in the course of formation to construct a line from the Great
Ormestead to Wrexham. The prospectus (which is of considerable length)
fully explains and displays an external knowledge of the subject. A port
on the rugged coast of North Wales, will be of yast importance to Liverpool and the trade of the Irish sea. By the calculations in the prospectus,
it appears that when the railway is formed, it will be the nearest route to
London from Dublin, as the journey can be performed in nineteen hours.
We may notice this undertaking at length the first opportunity, as of importance to Ireland.

PRABL IN A PERIWINKLE.—We have just seen a pearl of about see-twelfth of an inch in diameter, extracted from a periwinkle: it has hitherto been represented that pearls are only found in oysters.—Hampre Advertion

RAILBOADS ON THE RHINE.—The Strasburg Journal states, that notwithstanding the opposition of the army engineers of Mentz, the project of an iron railroad from that town to Wishadon is going on; and that, on the first day of the opening of the subscriptions, 1,100,000f, were

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS.

A meeting of the proprietors took place at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Wednesday the 2nd inst.;

B. Wood, Esq. in the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting of the 14th of February last having been read, the report of the directors, with letters received from Mesars. Grieff and Nesaer, were submitted to the meeting, as also the minutes of the directors for completing the cut at Nudillales, the purchase money of which was 35,000?.

Mr. Deacon's latter to the directors of the 25th of February was also read.

which was 35,000.

Mr. Deacon's letter to the directors of the 25th of February was also read.

The translation of Mr. Deacon's power of attorney, from the proprietors of the Negro speculation, was then read to the meeting 1 and Mr. Deacon explained the effects, thereof, and also read an opinion of his own solicitor's as to the competency of his forming a company under such a power. After much discussion on the subject, in which many of the proprietors took part, on the subject of the powers vested in Mr. Deacon, as also the advantages that gentleman was to derive from the negotiation, which ended in Mr. Deacon assenting to receive 5 per cent. out of the profits, instead of the terms originally proposed by him.

It was moved by Mr. W. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Saunders, that the recommendation contained in the letter of Messrs. Wood, Boyce, Hart, and Robinson, and dated the 18th of February, 1836, and addressed to J. H. Deacon, Eq., respecting the Rio Negro speculation, which had been read to the meeting, should be carried into effect, that the powers vested in Mr. Deacon be enlarged, and that the proposed capital to be raised, we understood to be 100,000. a full description of the property in question be obtained: and secondly, that the English company should be entitled to one half, at least, of all the profits of the undertaking: and should the expenditure in perfecting and completing the cut of the Merdillales exceed the sum said to be expended by the present proprietor, viz. 175,000 dollars, or 35,000L, then for such extra capital the English company shall be entitled to a share pro rate, as the amount of such extra capital brings to the explical of the prosent proprietors, and the other capital expensive by the English company. And an amendment, as to a division of profits being equal under any circumstances, being withdrawn, the original motion was unanimously carried.

The cordial thanks of the proprietors were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

the meeting adjourned.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

the meeting adjourned.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the proprietors took place on Thurslay last, at the George and Vulture Taverns, which was numerously attended.

H. W. WOOD, Esq., in the Chair.

The advertisement having been read, the report of the directors, with a statement of accounts, and the joint reports of Captain Trebilcock and A. Bray, the latter of which will be found under Mining Correspondence, were submitted to the meeting. It appeared by the accounts that the expenditure was, up to the end of February, 8002l, 18s. 2d., leaving a balance of 3377l. 1s. 10d. Among all the shares to be paid upon in full, about 700, however, being in arrear. In addition to which expenditure, the directors had debited the company with 500l. for services for the past year, which, however, they did not intend to take till the mines returned profits. John Weight, Esq., and W. T. Griffiths, Esq., were elected action at the progress made, separated. The following is the substance of the report read:

In compliance with a regulation stated in the prospectus which was issued upon the formation of this company, the directors have thought it right to call a general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of laying before them the position of the undertaking confided to their management, with a general statement of the affairs of the company.

It may not be irrelevant to report, in the first place, that the undertaking consists of three distinct mines or setts, called Hayle Consols, Busworgie, and Trevidgia: and that although they were selected by Captain Bolly (whose well known talents and high character need no comment), as affording indications of richness in ore, still it was not looked upon as even possible, that in the chances of mining operations, all three could be successfully worked-but that if even one only proved to be a rich and excellent mine, it would amply repay the proprietors for the capital invested therein.

It becomes then the duty of the directors to lay before you what has bee

selves you will consider, under all circumstances, that more has been accomplished than, perhaps, could have been reasonably expected in so short a time.

Your chief agent, Captain Trebilcock, has justified the opinion expressed by Captain Dally in his favour; and the directors are desirous of expressing to you their confidence in his ability and integrity.

The progress of the works has made it necessary to appoint persons as underground captains to each of the company's mines; and this has been done by Captain Trebilcock to the entire satisfaction of the directors.

Hayle Consols, dues 1-15.—In this extensive sett, consisting of various promising lodes, little has yet been done beyond clearing the adits, and preparing for the powerful steam-engine, which is nearly completed.

The directors anxiously hoped to have been able to state that this engine was at work, but owing to the extraordinary demand for engines in Cornwall, there has been some unavoidable delay, but it will be completed, and it is hoped at work within two months from this date.

Buncoryie.—For this sett an engine of fifty-three in cylinder has been purchased, on very advantageous terms; and every effort was made to get it speedily to work. This was accomplished in the month of November hast; since which the water has been forked, and the shaft is in progress of sinking.

Trendigia.—At present this sett has not required the aid of an engine; but as the stamping-mill which has been taken it the only one to be obtained in the neighbourhood, and it is of small power, it may perhaps be found accessary soon to erect an engine exclusively for the purpose of stamping. The directors, however, recommend that the mine be explored somewhat further, before making any decision, in order to form a just estimate of the probable work to be done, that the engine may be proportioned thereto.

In a general view of the workings, as laid before you, the directors trust row will be satisfied with their exertions, that nothing should be wanting to bring the concern i

main line, and Portreath Branch, had been contracted for antecedent to the rise in iron.

William Dobree, and James Wall, Esqrs., were re-elected as direc-tors, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting

separated.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Wednesday last, pursuant to advertisoment,

DUNCAN CAMPRILL, Esq., in the Chair, when a report was read from the directors; after some desultury and satisfactory explanations respecting the property of the mine, the meeting adjourned.

We regret that want of space prevents us giving in the present number the reports above referred to, as well as a more detailed account of the proceedings, but which shall however appear in our next.

proceedings, but which shall however appear in our next.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company took place on Thursday, at Salvador House, the offices of the company, and we never wish to be present at one so turbulent, although we must confess we are only surprised that the proprietors should so long have been satisfied with the eiger roce reports, and not have entered into the merits of the concern. As an evidence that public attention has been directed to the subject, we shall quote some passages from the Mining Review, and have only to observe, as we have had occasion to do in former instances with reference to this, among other companies, that "secrecy engenders suspicion," while the refusal at the office on all occasions to afford information without plan or section of the mines, without correspondence, shielded as the Board of Directors considered themselves, by the power which they possessed under the Act of Parliament (how obtained we know not), ought to be sufficient caution to those inclined to embark in mining adventures. We wish well to Ireland, but where jobs exist, and Ireland unfortunately is too notorious for the jobbing system, in which it appears London folks are too ready to take part, as illustrated in the present instances, it is our duty to expuse them, and in doing which we protect those interests which such acts are calculated to injure and destroy. We must, however, to the immediate subject before us, and having given the extract referred to, proceed to report briefly (and the more so the more tender) on the nature of the proceedings of the meeting, for to detail them would be to expunge far more interesting matter.

"It is a curious fact that, perhaps with one or two exceptions, no

subject before us, and having given the extract reaction to, port briefly (and the more so the more tender) on the nature of the proceedings of the meeting, for to detail them would be to expunge far more interesting matter.

"It is a curious fact that, perhaps with one or two exceptions, no prospectus has yet stated the terms on which the mines had been acquired; and our attention is particularly drawn to the circumstance from a company, recently formed under an Act of Parliament, having secured mines at a charge of upwards of 100,600L, which had been abandoned by another company possessing more local advantances and equal command of capital, who had surrendered the leases for tes shillings consideration.

"If the report, however, be correct, as stated in their prospectus, that manganese can be raised at 3.5 (d. per ton, while the selling price is 7l. to 10l. per ton; and as seventy tons of ore yielding 50 per cent. of copper, in value 3,000l. and upwards, has been said to be raised at a cost of 40l., we must congratulate the shareholders on their bargain.

"Of the operations of the company we have but little to report—we are, however, given to understand, that the principal mines are those formerly held by the Mining Company of Jerland from Lord Audley, and which were some time since abandoned by them. If, however, the statement made to us by the managing director be gorrect, vis. that the mineral resources of the company are equal to these of the whole county of Cornwail; that the ore yields 50 per cent. of cipper; that it is incahaustible, and obtained at from seven to fourteen feet from the surface, at a cost scarcely exceeding one handredth part of its value, the abandonment on the part of the former company must have been mashy determined upon, as we are informed the present cumpany paid, or are to pay, a very large sum for the mines."

The chair having been duly taken, "in due accordance with the provision of the Act of Parlaiament," the numal exordium from the chair, &c., took place in due course, whic

RAILWAY TRANSFF.—It would require 12 stage coaches, carrying 15 passengers each, and 1200 horses to take 180 passengers 240 miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 2400 horses! Again I it would require 30 mail conches (six passengers each) and 3,000 horses to take 180 passengers, and mail 240 miles in 24 hours, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 6,000 horses!

Tresidjor.—At present his sett has not required the aid of an engine is the ast stamping—mill which has been taken is the only one to be obtained in the neighbourhood, and tis of small power, it may perhaps be found acceptance and you to creek an engine exclusively for the purpose of stamping. The before making any facilion, in order to form a just estimate of the probable work to be done, that the engine may be proportioned thereto.

In a general view of the workings, as had before you, the directors frest you will be satisfied with their exercitors, that nothing should be wanting to bring the concern into a profusible state at the earliest period possible; and it is their hope that you will consider, in the execution of their day, that they have exercised all does caudion emissionely particularly and they have exceeded they have exceeded they have exceeded they have exceeded the exercised and the earliest period possible; and portance and promise.

It is with great pleasure that the directors express their unanimous conviction, that there are solid grounds for expecting very favourable results from the present undertaking. Trecided a sirely yields nearly sufficient to meet its our expenses. Bus worgie exhibits most favourable indications; and two rabilly sufficient to meet its our expenses. Bus worgie exhibits most favourable indications; and two rabilly sufficient to meet its our expenses. Bus worgie exhibits most favourable indications; and two rabilly sufficient to meet its our expenses. Bus worgie exhibits most favourable indications; and two rabilly sufficients of the propose of electric their expensions of the favourable indications; and two rabilly sufficients of the propose of the propose of the continuity of the most appearance explorage the locate of Hajor Console within about two proposes. The propose of th

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TALUABLE SHARES IN MINES for SALE by PRIVATE

1-192 in Tresavean. 1-128 in Wheal Kitty. 1-128 in Wheal Provided 1-100 in Wheal Seton.

1-100 in Wheal Seton.
1-64 in South Wheal Bassett.
2-126 in Wheal Andrew Bisseawer.
1-90 in Marazion Mines.
50-5000 in Treleigh Consolis.
articulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Wwn Trenery, Jun., Mine Broker, 's, Queen's Arms, Cheapside, between the hours of twelve and two.
90, March 4, 1836.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mingas' Instriction.—We beg to assure the Rev. P. J. Hext that it is not for disinclination to promote the laudable object he has in view that we are sile isinclination to promote the laudable object he has in view that we are su ut press of matter, and the voluminous papers to which he has directed tention, and to insert even an abstract of which, to do justice to the sub vould occupy much space, has hitherto prachaded us from complying with vishes. We beg at the same time to say, that while we applied the reve entieman's liberality in offering us pay for the insertion, with the view of noting the cause he has so much at heart, he has not only our best wishes, are services and columns gratuitously, whenever we can find opportunity.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT is informed his letter of last week never reached

MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.—We owe an apology to a correspondent for silence; his letter has been mislaid. We thank him for his kind offer, which we, however, beg leave to decline.

www.—The contents of our past numbers, with arrears of Foreign Mining rrespondence, must plead our excuse for the apparent neglect of several works namitted for review. We shall endeavour to take two or three next week.

MANNAT's GEOLOGICAL FACTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work from a valued correspondent, for which he has our thanks. of this work from a valued correspondent, for which be has our thanks.

OUR MAY OF CORNWALL.—This is in progress, and we have to acknowledge the kindness of a correspondent, well fitted to the task, who has offered his able assistance in rendering it perfect, by marking on it the geological features of the county. It is our intention, with the next volume, to take another mining district, and invite our correspondents to furnish us with materials, so that no unnecessary delay may take place. We feel it right, however, to state, that it will be furnished to Subscribers only, as the expense, which is considerable, will not allow of the present of a copy to every person purchasing a single number. Names should therefore be transmitted to the office, or to the newsvender supplying the Journal.

ORMWOOD is too bitter for our columns.

BTANKARIES.—Mr. G. Concanen's second letter will appear in our next.

Vindex's letter has point, but requires revision.

Minisc Correspondence of some adventures in Cornwall, which must be considered as of private nature, the shares not being in the market. On principle we must de cline inserting them, besides, we are pressed for space, and when it does present itself, should be devoted to public, and not to private, interests, with which we have never wished in the slightest degree to interfere.

ERRATUM.—In our Coal List of last week, for Wallsend Tees.—21s. 20s. 6d., read 22s., 21s. 9d., 21s. 3d.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Bagette.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 1836.

The sudden and considerable risk which has taken place in the price of metals within the last six months will, we have reason to apprehend, be followed by a serious reaction, if carried to a much greater extent; and which prompts us to make some observations on the present occasion, with the view of cautioning the capitalist as to the investment which present prices, without reflection, might induce him to make. The iron trade, which for years has been in a state such as to cause the suspension of many works, has more particularly made advances, and has again attracted the attention of the monied interest; observing, as we do, an advertisement is our present number for working the Rhymney and Bute property. renect on the results attendant on the formation of the British Iron Company, the Welsh Iron and Coal, and the Arigna Company, which were among the schemes of 1824 and 1825, we cannot but contemplate the present moment as one which requires cautious observance to avoid the extravagant excess to which speculation has been carried in Railways; and to which we may observe, en passant, is to be ascribed, in a great degree, the rise which has taken place in iron. It would afford us much satisfaction, if we were to find even the present prices maintained, as when we consider the advance is generally from 85 to 100 per cent., it must have the effect, and that materially, of benefiting the operative miner; for as the cost of iron is entirely in labour, in the getting of the coal, the fron stone, and limestone, with that employed in its manufacture, it must be gratifying to all to find a branch of industry like that of the iron trade flourishing, in a manner which enables the workman to obtain a fair remuneration for his labour.

It is, however, to the excessive advance which has taken place, and which is in no degree warranted by the demand, that we would observe upon; for assuming the present make of iron to be 800,000 tons per annum, and even admitting that some 1,200 to 1,500 miles of Railways are constructed in the next four or five years, and assuming that in their construction 250 to 300 tons of iron are required per mile, the whole quantity, exclusive of exports, which we must however admit have been on the increase of late, would not exceed 375,000 tons, or an average of 75,000 tons per annum; forming, if our deductions be correct, but 10 per cent. increase on the make: while the advance in the price of iron will bring into action works which have been hitherto for years dormant, and capable of making, we might say, tenfold the increased quantity required.

It must, at the same time, not be lost sight of that since the year 1824, considerable advances have been made in the economy of fuel, and generally in the manufacture of iron, to meet the low prices in the market. The introduction of the hot-blast is, perhaps, one of the most important, as by its application, not only is the quantity of fuel reduced (at the Clyde works in the proportion of sixty per cent), but it is now found, that almost any coal will answer the purpose of smelting iron; and hence that extensive mineral district, known as " the Potteries," which, until the present time, has been unavailable for the purposes of smelting the raw material, is now coming into full operation from the introduction of this improvement. One word with respect to the companies referred to, the Shares of the British Iron Company, after having expended a capital of 1,000,000/, were at one time to be purchased for something like a tithe of that sum. The Welsh Iron Company, after an expenditure of 250,000%, was dissolved, returning nothing to their shareholders, the works being disposed of to meet obligations; and the shares of the Arigna Company, with an outlay of 125,000%, were the other day unsaleable. We trust the results of the past will operate as a caution for the future. If that be effected, our object is attained.

THE FUNDS.

CITY-FRIDAY EVENING.

The attention of the market is still principally confined to Railway Shares and Spanish Bonds, although the operations in the latter are comparatively insignificant. Several orders from the country have been received during the week for investments in the long lines, in consequence of which Great Western advanced on Thursday 3l. to 4l. per share, with few sellers at the advanced price. Railway Shares generally leave off flat, although there has been evident firmness throughout the week, affected, however, temporarily by the rejection of the Gravesend Bill, which had its influence more particularly on the London and Greenwich Railway Shares, which have, however, since raillied. The Calcutta and Saugur Railway has acquired a premium of 22½; and it appears that the more incomprehensible the object, and the more distant, the more desirable is it considered by many. Spanish bonds have fluctuated between 46½ and 44½, leaving off about 45½. In the English Funds there has been little or nothing doing.

Consols for money closed at 91½; for account they are 91½½; Exchequer Bills 19 21; East India Bonds 3 5. Belgian Bonds, 103½; Spanish Cortes' Bonds 44½; Deferred 22½½; Passive 14½ i Colombian 30½; Mexican 33½; Greenwich Railway 10½ 11½ pm.; Croydon, 1½ pm. Brighton (Stephenson's) 12½ 13½ pm; ditto (Rennie's) 1½ pm; Gravesend ½ dis.; Great Western 31 2 pm.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.—Speculations are here rife. There are no less than there new banks about to be started here; one called the Tradesmans' Bank, a second the Liverpool Trades' Hank, and a third the Royal Bank of Liverpool. The shares of the latter are 1,000l. each, 500l. to be paid; capital two millions; besides these banks—a Timber and Saw-mill Company, and a Harbour and Railway Company at the Ormeshead, are endeavouring to be formed, with what success remains to be proved.

St. AUSTELL, MARCH 4.—There is but little to communicate. I have no doubt you will see materials generally getting up. The founders are very independent, and appear carcless of orders. There is talk of some new concerns being put on here, they are getting sixteen stampheads to work at St. Austle Hills. Tin is looking up, although so lately having had a further advance.

Poolek, March 3.—The average standard is 126l. 4s.; average produce, 74; average price, 6l. 14s.; quantity of ore, 3,772 tons; quantity of fine copper, 281 tons 9 cwts. Total amount of sales, 25, 159l. 5s. 6d. At Cara Brea mines they have another discovery, south of Teague's lode, having cut a lode four foot big, good for ore. This makes the fourth lode discovered since the resumption of operations. Penstruthal is looking better, and Stray-park is decidedly ir-proving; report speaks well of Harmony and Montague, and I think the Redruth United, with economical management, will do; it is thought well of by some in this neighbourhood.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 3.—Copper is still advancing in price, and it is quite evident that the recent rise in the article did not proceed from any attempt of the smelter to carry up the price, but from an increased demand. The prices quoted in our market for tile is 100s., cake 102s., bests. 104s., for cash. Spelter remains stationary, the present quotations fluctuating from 22l. to 24l. per ton. Tin fully sustains its price, with every disposition to advance; blocks 101s., refine 109s., grain 114s., Dyer's grain 119s., and bar

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Along those present we noticed Messrs. Field, Palmer, Wickstead, Jones, Hague, Samuda, Solly, and other gentlemen of science. The first paper read was on the drainage of fens by the application of steam power, by Mr. Glynn, of the Butterley works. This paper, however valuable as to the details of work performed, had not any thing in the way of novelty to recommend it, as several gentlemen present were not only fully aware of the application of the principle, but one (Mr. Hague) had, under the direction of the late Sir J. Reunie, put up an engine for that purpose nineteen years since. Several plans accompanied the paper, as also calculations, which had all the appearance of much care having been devoted to them. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. G., with the silver medal.

The paper of Mr. Gratton, with the model of the Miner's Mirror, to which

were voted to Mr. G., with the silver medal.

The paper of Mr. Gratton, with the model of the Miner's Mirror, to which attention was directed in No. 25, and which elicited a correspondence, which appeared in our subsequent number, was again brought under the consideration of the committee, when Mr. English explained its object, and the advantages, he considered, attendant on its general application, recommended as it was by its simplicity and trifling cost (about 1s. 6d.). The subject was deferred until a future meeting of the committee, and in the mean time further evidence to be obtained as to its originality and general usage.

Springs.—Springs, although upon a small scale, are actively engaged in adding to the mineral masses, in the earth's superstructure. All waters issuing from beneath the surface of the ground, contain more or less of earthy matter in solution, and it is to these extraneous ingredients that the "crystal spring" owes its clearness and agreeable taste. Lime is the predominating substance in mineral waters, in which it is held in solution by means of carbonic acid. Lime is the predominating substance in mineral waters, in which it is held in solution by means of carbonic acid—and where this element is abundant, as in the case of *Ihermal*, or hot springs, the water is sometimes saturated with the carbonate. The carbonic acid being, in these cases, withdrawn by the abstraction of heat, and other circumstances, a large deposit of limestone takes place, as in the Solfatara, and on the banks of the Anio, at Tivoli, and in many other situations in the neighbourhood of Rome: the principal buildings in "the eternal city," in fact, are built of this rock of modern origin. The rapidity with which this concretionary deposit is effected is not less incredible than the great extent of its formation. I have seen specimens of travertin or tufa, as it is termed. deposit is effected is not less incredible than the great extent of its formation. I have seen specimens of travertin or tufa, as it is termed, equal in hardness and beauty of crystalisation to the hardest marble, which had formed in considerable masses in the short space of twelve months. Sir Humphrey Davy mentions in his "Consolations of Travel," that he fixed a stick on a mass of travertin, in the lake of the Solfatara, covered by the water in May, and in the April following, he had some difficulty in breaking, with a sharp-pointed hammer, the mass which adhered to the stick, and which was swrent inches in thickness. difficulty in breaking, with a sharp-pointed in thickness. At San hered to the stick, and which was several inches in thickness. At San Fillippo, in the same neighbourhood, water, charged with lime and magnesia, has been known to deposit a solid mass of rock thirty feet thick, in twenty years: and in other localities where this deposition is going on, in twenty years and in other localities where this deposition is going on, in the state of th valleys of equal depth.-Laurance's Geology.

The Davy Lamp.—Occurrences of an awful character have, during 1835, added interest to the study of chemistry, in one of its branches, by their tendancy to draw discredit on science, to detract from the merit of an invaluable discovery, and to derogate from the name of a chemist, whose memory England will long cherish—Sir Humphrey Davy. The efficacy of the "Davy lamp" has been questioned by ignorance, which attempts to cover the consequences of its own neglect by aspersing the deductions of science. It is clear to the unprejudiced mind, that the frightful accidents occurring in coal mines, even where the "Davy lamp," is in ordinary use, are traceable to the neglect of the "putter," or "hewer," who is in the constant habit of breaking the wire-guard of his lamp for the sake of a greater momentary light. The grounds on which the efficacy of the "Davy lamp" have been denied are lamentable proofs of a great halt in the march of useful knowledge. One wise authority gravely asserts that "the air is decomposed, and the oxygen accumulates in the interior of the lamp, forming an explosive mixture! and that when the matter in the lamp explodes, the explosive air in the mine inflames [] and goes off," by synspathy, we suppose. Such are the absurdities thered on this important subject in the present day, when the common rinciples of science might well be supposed to be universally familiar, whe the importance of THE DAVY LAMP. - Occurrences of an awful character have, during by sympathy, we suppose. Such are the absorbines thereo on this im-portant subject in the present day, when the common rinciples of science might well be supposed to be universally familiar, whe the importance of scientific research is on every boy's lips, and the diffusi n of knowledge is the ordinary theme of all classes of the community.—Merthyr Guardien.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

February 27, 1836.—Having received this week some of the principal parts of the eagine, I have now a hope that no further delay will take place in its completion. Respecting the maderground operations, all are going on, as usual, favourably: the water in each of the engine-shafts (sinking below adit) is exceedingly moderate. Within the last few days we have broke a part of the lode in the Bottoms, which has produced some very rich ore.

RICHARD ROWE, jun.

Feb. 27, 1836.—We are proceeding with clearing the old shallow workings t Landrew, as noticed in my last of the 20th instant, and hope soon to scertain what are the prospects left by the old men. We are, as usual, oing on favourably with the surface erections, &c.

RICHARD ROWE, jun.

Feb. 29, 1838.—In bringing down the rods we find it necessary to cut more ground in the shaft than we anticipated, in order to fix the pit-work in a proper manner; the shaft being very small and irregular at and above the thirty-five fathom level: and we have been thereby prevented from dropping the sinking lift to the next level, which we should otherwise have done some days since. We have reason to believe that we shall find the shaft to have been sunk in a more miner-like manner below the point where it took the lode. We find the thirty-five and shallow levels in a very firm state, so far as we have cleared them.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 29, 1836.—I have little to communicate this week further than a coninuation of the proceedings noticed in my last report respecting the tributors
and otherwise, except that we shall commence stamping the tin stuff at
Prehard immediately.

WM. PETHERICK. EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 29, 1836.—Since my last report, I beg to say that we have put down another lift of pumps, to the tweety-one fathom level, through which we are now keeping the mine drained to that level: we shall to-morrow be putting the lift (now hanging in the whim shaft) to the thirty-five fathom level, a Feb. 29, 1836.—Since my last report, I beg to say that we have put down another lift or pumps, to the twesty-one fathom level, through which we are now keeping the mine drained to that level: we shall to morrow be putting the lift (now hanging in the whim shaft) to the thirty-five fathom level, at which there is a strong pent-house; and should the weight of pumps not pass through, we shall have to drain the water to that level: but I am of opinion the said pent-house will give way, and that we shall thereby be enabled to drop to the bottom of the mine. However, we shall not run any risk in this work (I mean as to accident to men, or loosing our pit-work), and should the lift of pumps not readily pass through the said pent-house at the thirty-five fathom level, we shall content ourselves by forking the water to that point, and cut through the works there, so as to drop to the bottom of the mine without the least risk (as to life or loosing our pumps); and shall then drop to the bottom of the mine, which I trust and believe I shall have the satisfaction of reporting to you will be effectually drained in a fortnight. Our splendid piece of machinery goes along admirably, and every thing looks well as we advance. We have not, since my last report, advanced in any of our adit levels on the lode. We have this day bored Stainsby's shaft to the adit level, and in his presence; and who, I believe, is much gratified at the result, as well (with Mr., H. Thomas) with all the works about the machinery, and other works on the mines. We have rich specimens of silver from the ten and twenty fathom levels in the old mines, and which is encouraging in the extreme; and we have some parcels of ores from Wheal Mexico adit and other levels, which will be prepared forthwith for sampling.

MEDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jos. MALACHY.

***REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

***REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

***Feb. 29, 1036.—We have gut the lead lode at the thirty fathom level east of Johnson's shaft; it is from twelve to sixteen inches wide, very promising, and appears improving as we go down. Assays from this lode give from eleven to fourteen in twenty for lead, and from forty-six to fifty-four ozs. of silver per ton of ore. The iron pyrities (from several assays) ten to twelve ozs. of silver per ton. The twenty fathom level, extending north on the same lode, is just as stated in my last report. In addition to the tut-work price for driving the thirty fathom level north and south, and the twenty fathom level north on this lode, I have given the tut-work men 2s. 6d. in the pound for raising the silver lead ores. Having completed the necessary preparations, we shall commence sinking the engine-shaft below the twenty fathom level this day.

Feb. 27, 1836.—With pleasure I inform you, the more I see of these mines the more I am confirmed in my first opinion, and am prosecuting the different lodes at the deep adit level. On Maria lode the ground is much altered, and the lode improved; the men have driven four feet; and on the south lode, at this level, we have a small but regular branch of one, and the men have extended from the twenty for the state and by a cross-head or spar branch, but continues its full size; and the end of the cross-cut looks promising, although not rich for ore; but on the north lode we have a good branch, and the lode large; all saving work; the men have driven five feet. In the engine-shaft the ground continues much the same; the water rather quick, but is nearly deep enough for cutting bearer-holes and fixing a cistern for taking up the water at this level, where I intend cutting a plot, and cross-cutting north and south to see each lode, as soon at the engine goes to work.

PERRAN CONSOLE MINISTER ST.

the engine goes to work.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 29, 1836.—We have got on very favourably with our surface works this week, and have taken up a great deal of water that was going down into the mine. At Rose the adit is cleared home to the shaft we had opened some time since, and are now clearing up the bottoms on the lode; how far it is worked below we cannot tell: the whole of the lode was taken away above the adit by the ancients, which shows the lode must have been very productive. The appearances on Anthony's lode are just the same as stated last. Mudge's lode to the cast of cross-course has not been seen as yet.

JAMES GRIPE.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 27, 1836.—The ground in the cross-cut in Lowe's shaft driving towards the silver lode is much harder than noticed in my last, which has occasioned an increase in price from 5t. to 7t, per fathom. I intend to commence cutting the plot next Tuesday with another set of men, so as to have it completed by the time the silver lode is intersected, as the horses can draw the stuff from both places at one expense. The copper lode in the twenty-three fathom level going east is six feet wide; the south branch has considerably increased in size, therefore we are pursuing that part in preference, as in all probability the north one will fall in with it in extending the level east.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Uny, Feb. 26, 1836.—We this day sold 3248\(\frac{1}{2}\) sacks of tin stuff. minus 210 sacks, which we have kept in reserve, and for which we were offered 13d.; and as there is a difference in the tin-buyers' sample and ow own, we wish to try another sample before we sell it. The remainder we sold for 312d. 2s. 6d.; and on the 30th ult., we sold at Trethellam Smeltinghouse, Truro, tin to the amount of 5d. 17s. 10d.

R. Goldbeworthy.

Feb. 29, 1836.—The lode in the engine-shaft is about four feet wide, with a small quantity of copper ore in it. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, continues large, with not so much mundic in it as when last reported. The lode in the twelve fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, is much the same as we reported last week, and we consider it to be a promising lode. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level, east of the engine-shaft is about four feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the twelve fathos level, east of Goodinge's shaft, is about four feet wide, one part of it mad improved as to its appearance for copper ores, producing good stones. Goodinge's shaft, he have holed to the rise from the twelve fathom level, and as opening the rise to being down the kibble to the aforesaid level. At Buckett's ning the rise to bring down the kibble to the aforesaid level. weeks past, producing good copper ores, on which we sett a pitch last Frids back of the said level, at 3s. 11d. in the pound. Since the engine commenc working, on Tuesday last, we have drained Elijah eight fathoms, and Bullet five fathoms, and are now about to clear and repair our shafts, to drop o lifts farther down.

R. Goldsworthy. es, on which we sett a pitch last Frida

Several parcels of tin stuff have been sampled from Wheal U for last week was 3248 sacks; at Wheal Buckets, a new eighty engine has been lately erected, which commenced working last

CARY GREY MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 27, 1836.—We have nothing of importance to communicate from to mine since you had the fast week's report; the ground in the different levis just the same, as to price and prospects, as it was last week.

R. Rodda.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

S 3 E 5 E 3 d

sh:

Great Wheal Vesture Mise, Feb. 29, 1836.—The ground or elay on middle lode is just the same as last reported, and lode much the same. I hope to hole Turton's winze to the twelve fathom in the course of a forting The ground on Glow-hill lode is much cased, the lode is from two to the feet big, much improved. The ground in east end, on Fagan's, is spare, to lode is about three feet big, and improved since my last. We have set a summence a bargain, to make the engine-shaft ten fathom two feet, and all the coming work of both shafts for 120i.

J. Baax.

BOCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 29, 1836.—The new shaft, east of the engine, has been e which four fathom were sunk by the close of last week. The

te put down hich we are be putting om level, at

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Suller's
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DA.

he tributors tin stuff at HERICK.

ut I am of thereby be not run any pit-work), at-house at g the water the bottom t; and shall shall have a fortnight. thing looks I in any of haft to the field at the at the ma-

on the tuight, there et our and do a Y.

ng down d opened how far ken away

there are no alterations that call for remark, excepting that the pitches are so productive as to find more than a supply for all the mills on mine. We calculate on having fourteen tons of the for the next sale.

ERROW MINING COMPANY.

The 37, 1836.—We have this day carried the boiler on the mine. The ine-house is now about twelve feet from the foundation, and should the weather continue, we shall rise it fast. The engine-shaft is down to the fel level, and communicated to the adit cross-cut driving north, in which have recently cut through a lode twelve feet big, with a small portion of in it. In the lobbey which we have in the eastern part of the sett, we are see up to a lode, which is very good for tin, and it is very probable that it he same lode referred to in the adit cross-cut above.

CORNWALL GRATA UNITED MINES.

**Eastern District, Feb. 29, 1836.—One of the directors passed six months a the summer and autumn of last year in investigating the property of the majory, and satisfying himself of its eligibility; himself and friends are agree shareholders in it. The titles are principally held under grants from the lesses of his Majesty's Dudy of Cornwall, and that districts selected supprise the most known and prosperous mining trants. The principle subject in their selection, was to avoid any new mines—such as are situate in that is termed maiden ground, which, in the opinion of the parties consected with the company, is highly objectionable, except in very special cases, where contiguous mines enable a reasonable judgment to be arrived at, as to be prospects such maiden ground presents. The mines of the company have all been worked to certain depths in former times, with primitive machinery, which is now to be succeeded by the application of steam power; and the whole of them contain numerous known and valuable locks, which have presented with the company have all been working, partially, twelve months, and the produce at a shallow depth is some lodes is quite surprising. To persons not acquainted

set as possible. The masons are cutting stones for our Wheal pit with all speed; our other grass work is going on much the same as usual.

St. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Gioinear, Feb. 27, 1836.—The men continue to sink the new engine-shaft in Wheal Leeds to the thirty fathom level, and the progress they make is highly satisfactory, they are nearly four fathoms already under the twenty. The lode in the twenty fathom level east is improved; we find good stones of ore in it; the lode is also interspersed with mundic. The men employed at the twenty, in driving a side tye past the old engine-shaft, for the purpose of getting into the cross-cut driven south at that level, formerly towards Wheal Leeds south lode, will, I trust, accomplish their object next week. As the air continues very dead in the twenty fathom level west, we have deemed it not only necessary for ventilating the mine, but also advisable for future prosecuting that part of the mine with advantage and the least possible expense, to sink at once a new whin-shaft from grass; and the men who were in the twenty west have already commenced sinking, are to have 10s, per fathom. The air in the twenty fathom east is good, so that the end men and tributers in the backs are not impeded in their work on that account. Since the new balance bob has been connected with the engine, it has worked with greater ease and less risk to any part of the machinery being deranged, that might create any interruption in sinking our new shaft, which is the principal and most important object, to get down with all possible spec! to the ore bottoms, from whence they rose formerly the principal part of their ores.

Albion Mines March 1806.

sible speed to the ore bottoms, from whence they rose formerly the principal part of their ores.

Albion Mines, March, 1836.—In presenting you this day's report, we find the lodes at the skty fathom level to be large, each producing a little ore. The winze under the forty-seven east from shaft on the caunting lode, will produce about one ton per fathom. I am glad to inform you the lode in the forty-seven east on the caunter, still continues ore. In the back of this level on Saturday last, we set a pitch at 5s. in the pound to six men, as you will perceive by our setting report. The lode in the forty east from engine shaft has a promising appearance, producing stones of ore. The lode in the forty west from shaft, produces a small leader of ore, three inches wide, up and down the end. The lode at the 54 fathom level, at Wheal Mithian, is still very large, and the forty fathom level, cast and west from shaft also; these levels produce a little ore, but not rich. The ten fathom level west from shaft on the south produces a small branch of lead and silver ore, and has a kindly appearance.

Great St. George, March 1, 1836.—Accompanying you have the usual monthly documents for January, together with setting reports of the several saines for March, to which I must beg to refer you for the situation of our various underground operations. You will observe that a pretty fair number of tributers are again set to work at Wheal Leisure, but most of them at high tributes. The south engine at Wheal Leisure, but most of them at high tributes. The south engine at Wheal Leisure, but most of them at high tributes are appeared at his mine during the past week.

WHEAL GLIBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The following communication has been transpired at the work we give laser.

Blade is about one foot big, of fluccan, spar, and spotted with lead.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheel Charlotte.—I merely write to inform you that there is no alteration in the appearances of the mine, except in the fifty-second end west, which is much improved, the lode is softer and richer than when we forwarded the general report.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 29, 1836.—Since my last report we have driven nine fect east on the course of the lode at the thirty fathom level; the lode increases in size, and improves every foot we advance in its appearances. We have discontinued driving north, and have commenced driving west on the course of the lode, which is very promising, and, upon the whole, the prospects are very much better than any thing we had at the twenty fathom level over this spot.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanaruato, Jan. 1, 1836. — Cata and Secho. I was fully aware of the instructions you quote respecting the Fresintito treaty, and that the directors had desired that they should be previously consulted before any new undertakings were engaged in; but on reperusing what I advised respecting Cata and Secho, on the 27th April, I am entirely at a loss to conceive how the directors should have imagined that I made any direct proposition to resume these mines; and still more does it cause me surprise, to find that blame is therefore inputed to me for not communicating to the board what were the resources upon which I counted for carrying on such an undertaking, or that I at all stated any thing to induce a belief that I calculated upon some certain surplus from the Rayas concern applicable to new operations. The amount of what I stated was, that the owners of Cata and Secho had proposed to me (not I to them) to place these mines at the entire disposal of the company, to be worked as one concern; and as the company has an interest in them to the extent of half's million of dollars, I asked the question hypothetically, whether the general instructions (of which I was fully aware) were still to be rigorously in force, in cases, for instance, of those of Cata and Secho, in which the company had large interests pending, and where it was my opinion that the mines could be made to pay, "provided this district shall itself supply the means of carrying on the works by the time answers can be received from London. Rayas may have returned to the condition of yielding a surplus sufficient to meet all the necessities of the company; and it would be as well to be provided with some general instruction upon the cases of resuming avios, in which the company have large eventual interests worth its again actively taking in hand." Surely, any misconception of my meaning, or any idea that I calculated upon a certain surplus in the above question I put to the directors, can no otherwise working, will be sold at the public ticketing. The setts are very extensive, and have eighteen years unexpired in the leases from the lords. The strats is white kellas, and can be explored at from 20s. to 40s, per fathorn. The mine is under the management of five directors, all Coraish gentlemen; who, being on the spot, will have facilities in their superintendence which distant directors do not possess. All materials will be purchased at the cheapest rate, and the strictest economy exercised in the expenditure compatible with the interest of the proprietors. The guarantee for this is the personal inaget to furnish a monthly report of the state and prospects of the mine, for insertion in the Mining Journal.

March 1st, 1836.—Twelve months have elapsed since we commenced our operations by clearing the adits, we now beg to send you a report of our proceedings, and the prospects in our mines, as far as we are capable of judging, in their present stage.

At Hayle Consols Mine, after clearing and repairing the adit, which is of considerable length, we also cleared on the courses of the different loides, and have since driven for a great length on the largest of them. There are several and acarpenters' shops, store-house, &c., and are waiting on the foundars for the engine, which we are promised shall shortly be supplied.

At Buswargte mine, after clearing and repairing the adit, timbering the shafts, &c., we built an engine-house, and cleared the water and cleared the water and cleared the water and cleared the shafts, &c., we built an engine-house, and the other requisite buildings, erected a fifty-three inch engine, and have forked the water and cleared the water and c

protection of the laws, against represent and wholescone castigation, by the British Government taking the cudgels in lender and its my carnest prayer that an experiment of the protection of t

doubled, and the quantity is not diminished. There have been four men employed cinking a poor from the bottom of the level of San Marcos, to communicate with the contra ciclo of San Marquiton; they sink 24 varue per week, at H 27 per vara. It is expected to communicate in about a week more, when it will be of great advantage to the working of the labour. The cross-cut of San Pablo, south-east of the tiro general, has been worked with four men; they drive 24 varas per week, at H 13 per vara. The vein in this cross-cut is very poor and unpromising, therefore it will be abandoned. The mine at present is leaving tolerably good profits to the company weekly; and if the present system of purchasing the buseones' ores, after a fair trial, be found to answer, the mine will continue to leave profits in future.

Penglei.—There shave been two betramicatas cupping of intures even mares per smouton. The vein in this labour has improved in the quantity of the ores, and it will in future be worked with an additional number of herramicatas. The buseones have extracted 27 cargus of ores weekly, and sold their half for H 73. The frente of San Aleja has been worked with cight men; they drive on the average 24 varan weekly, at H 33 per vara. This frente is on the alto of the vein; it is favourable for driving, but at present without ores. The general prospects of the mine are more lively at present than they have been heretclose; and we expect it will be falses go on leaving profit to the company.

Pergrina.—The buseones have also centimed to work very regularly; they have attracted, so an average, eighty cargus of ore weekly, and sell their half for H 179 apper week; the campone continued to come at they have been for several weeks past; the mine has been leaving a little profit to the company for the last two mouths.

at H 30 per half, therefore there is an sale. One timberman, with six been employed clearing and repairing the level from the bottom orth-west; they have cleared and repaired about 600 varas. the alto of the vein, and the vein is not proved as far as we

The water is drained as deep as the adit level; the drain d until the level reasies the shaft of Santa Ursula, or so of this mine. We shall resume clearing and repairing th

workings or this mine. We shall resume clearing and repairing the adit d next week.

Maravillas.—There have been four herramientas employed by day, only speating in the different workings of this mine; they have extracted, on an range, twenty-three cargas of ore weekly, of about five or six narcs per aton; no new discovery has been made, and the mine is rather poor.

Speranza.—There have been one timberman, with eight faceneros, emped by day only, clearing and repairing the labores of this mine; they a made some little discoveries to admit buscones; there are ten campon amenced working, but having no ores brought to the surface as yet, we not state any thing of the result of the produce. We shall resume work—the labour of La Merced next weak, with three berramientas. There has a great reform in the mode of managing this mine, by which means we cet in future it will leave some little profit to the company.

Speyae.—There have been four men employed repairing the road down the leand those of Valenciana, will very soon bring this mine into a workable of and those of Valenciana, will very soon bring this mine into a workable of the company in future.

ROLANOS MINING COMPANY.

ate, and make it a prosperous undertaking to the company in luture.

ROLANOS MINING COMPANY.

Mexico, Dec. 27, 1835. — Late advices from Veta Grande inform me, that make a conducts for the 11th Jan. As I expect to be in Zacazeas before any final arrangement is made about it, I shall be able to judge ow far it will be prudent to trust funds San Lais road under present circum.

D. Florest.

D. Florest.

Mexico, Dec. 27, 1835.— Late advices from Veta Grande inform me, that they are preparing a conducta for the 11th Jan. As I expect to be in Zecatean before any final arrangement is made about it, I shall be able to judge how far it will be prudent to trust funds San Lais road under present circumstances.

Molanos, Nov. 30, 1835.—Ia handing rout his report. Dr. F. Dollest.

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Molanos, Nov. 30, 1835.—Ia handing rout his report.

Molanos, Nov. 30, 1835.—Ia handing rout his report of the last months we commerce (as mand) with the mine of Cocins, where we had the control of the contr

F. SCHUCHARDT.

To a few varus.

F. SCHUCHARDT.

Jon. 16, 1836.—Since my last we have driven on No. 3 vrin at Reading's the sixty feet levels nineteen feet south and eighteen feet north; the vein both levels has much improved. The numerous small veins, as mentioned my last report, having formed into a body, the vein is now more compact, ad looking favourable for gold. A few particles have been seen in breaking to vein stone. The engine and boilers are nearly completed, a day or two sly wanted to make them entirely so. We expect to be able to light a nail fire under the boilers by Tuesday next, to dry the flues, &c. before we makes to the surviving.

mence working.

he piece east at Fredericksburgh for our plunger, or foreing lift, has
been brought to the mine. I shall commence immediately to haul the
er out of the engine shaft with the horse whim, to camble us to fix our
iger lift; in the mean time the pit-men and sump-men will be engaged
atting down the main rods, and in getting the pit work in order. I hope
we able to announce the completion of this work in my next.

RICHARD MANNELL.

Mineral dei Maste, Jan. 4, 1836.—The different circumstances in which the rountry is placed by the revolution of Texas, have induced the government to levy forced loans throughout the republic. Having been privately informed that 36000 was the amount determined to be demanded from this company, I immediately wrote to Messrs. Holdsworth, Fletcher, and Co., requesting them to ask Mr. Pakenham's advice as to the course to be pursued in case the demand should really be made. I send herewith a copy of their reply, dated the 26th December, instructing me, at Mr. Pakenham's desire, to refuse payment; which, having received prior to the arrival of the afficial demand for the 36000 from the sub-prefecture of Pachuca, I replied to the latter, that the shareholders of this company, being British subjects, were exempt, by the treaty between the two nations, from the payment of any forced home, and that with respect to whatever related to the subject, I was in communication with the general government thereupon. I have since learned from Messrs. Holdsworth and Co., that Mr. Pakenham has procured the consect of the government to abandon this demand upon the company.

The cost and return for November month, as per account now forwarded, show the fullowing results:—

w the following results: Cost, four we

With respect to the silver produce for December month, the preval

re state for washing; and two small tortas have been kept one way at Sanchez. Instead, therefore, of thirty-four bars, as est, the December month's produce is only twenty-five bars; this de will give the December month's produce is only twenty-five bars; this de will give the December quarter a more unfavourable appearance the pected, although the silver will still be available for January. Will to January month, I hope the silver produce will be equal to the eare; but the court will perceive how difficult it is to speak confident to point, from the uncertainty as to the time when the tortas will read roduce, and as to the quantity of smelting ore which may be obtained. J. RULE.

Aroa Mines, Dec. 5, 1835.—I beg leave to acquaint you with our proceed-age in the mine for the past month.

Santa Catalina Level.—This level is now extended fifty-six feet N.E.

Area Misses, Dec. 5, 1835.—I heg leave to acquaint you with our proceedings in the mine for the peat month.

Santa Catalina Level.—This level is now extended fifty-six feet N.E. from Bawden's winze. We have also driven a cross cut fourteen feet. W. and ten feet. From the same station, all in ore worth from ten to fifteen per cent. We have also cleared out Malachy's old level, six feet above ours, and find he had the E. wall of the lode. The cross cut we have driven E. from Bawden's winze is just against his, but ten fathoms further W. I can now state I have seen the lode in this level ninety feet wide, and I believe we shall drive more than thirty feet. W. before we cut the other wall. There is no doubt on my mind the lode in Santa Catalina, or bottom level, is 120 feet, or tweaty fathoms wide, from what we can see, and worth, as above mentioned, from ten to fifteen per cent. We have now extended tweaty fathoms on this lode, and can ruise more ore from the ground now opened than will be required for making regulus for ten years to come. The lode is still large in the end, and going down under the level.

Right Futhoms above Santa Catalina Level.—I mentioned in my last that we had cut a branch W. from inside pass in this level. This branch, or I may say new lode, is still good, and the ore for eighteen inches wide will give a produce of 26 per cent.

Six Fathoms over Santa Barbara Level, from Long Ladder Winze.—We are still driving N.E. in this direction, and at the same time sinking under the level, in good ore, three feet wide, and worth thirty-four-per cent.

Santa Barbara Level.—Five Cornish miners and a number of poens are employed securing this level, and when this work is completed, which will occupy about four months, we shall an doubt be able to break away a large quantity of grey ore here.

The San Simon level, the shallow level, Richard's cross cut, and other stations, are suspended for the present.

The San Simon level, the shallow level, Richard's cross cut, and other stations, are suspended for the

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Bogota, Dec. 18, 1835.—Our only object for the present is to advise our having this day remitted you, per post, the sum of \$1,880 (in dollars), to be forwarded per packet. By the February packet (sny in a month) we hope to remit you \$18,000.

Carthagena, Jan. 12, 1836.—We have the pleasure to remit the enclosed bill of lading of four bages, containing together \$1,860, in New Colombian silver dollars, per his Majestyls ship Gannet, being the amount (less our commission and postage) received from the principal agents at Bogota on the 30th Dec. last, for the purpose of being forwarded on account and risk of the Colombian Mining Association.

POWLES, ILLINGWORTH, WILLS, and Co.

POWLES, ILLINGWORTH, WILLS, and Co. Marmato, Dec. 1, 1835.—Mine Department.—There is now no doubt of Mr. Degenbardt's estimate turning out correct regarding the total quantity of ore he calculated on raising for the present year. During the first quarter, say till March inclusive, he raised 2,394 tons 7 cwt.; second ditto, June, 2,545 tons 15-cwt.; third ditto, Sept. 2,759 tons 17 cwt.; Setober and November, 2,232 tons; and in December he expects to raise from 1,060 to 1,080 tons. The timely assistance of the European force unquestionably afforded. Mr. Degenhardt the means of bringing his estimate up to the amount just mentioned, and at the same time enabled him to prosecute other stations in the mine of equal importance to that of breaking ore.

Dec. 8, 1835.—November Reluens are, you will find, comprised in thirteen ingots, packed in three boxes, addressed to you at the Mint, weighing together, before deducting the quinto, 137 bs. 5 oz. 16 dwts. The assay contents amount to Saibs. 6 oz. 18 dwts. 6 ne gold, and 46 lbs. 7 oz. fine sliver.

Stamphends at Work.—The average number at constant work, from 25th ult. to 7th inclusive, 445, at forty blows per minute.

The Weather.—The fall of min since the 25th November to systeriaey, six inches 5-20th.

inches 5-20th.

Dec. 15.—The weather, within the last few days, has taken a complete change, from almost incessant rain it has set in fine and suitry.

Stampheads at Work.—The average number of heads at work, from 25th nlt. to 14th inclusive, 42 6-8, at forty blows per minute; and the quantity o mineral conveyed to the mills during the same period, 8083 tons.

Dec. 22.—Mill Enterprise.—Peones are still employed clearing the floors and stamp pits of the loose soil and rubbish which fell at the time of the derrumbo, on the morning of the 10th inst. On the 18th we had a heavy fall of rain; another scale of ground came away, but without doing any damage, yet midding to the labour of clearing, and causing further delay in getting the mill to work.

damage, yet adding to the labour of clearing, and causing further delay in getting the mill to work.

New 8, Mill Farewrite.—Two masons are occupied in finishing the mason-work required to be done for this mill, and it is intended that two carpenters shall proceed with their work uninterruptedly, until they have completed the mill. Likewise, have the two Hunters' recommenced in the New Dressing Floors, and will now regularly continue there until they have finished. The next important work to be taken in hand immediately after the completion of the floors will be the proposed arrastre, to be driven by a bevel wheel attached to the mill Enterprise.

Chaburquin Acognia.—Two new launders have been made and fixed, and two of the old ones repaired, the derrumbo cleared, and this water-course is again in a secure state.

Consequence received, the derrumbo cleared, and this water-course is again in a scenre state.

Ruleo Branch dequin.—You will observe that I have not reported any progress made with this accapin for several months. Since I last mentioned the subject it has remained in statu que, not, however, from any disinction on my part to carry on the work, as I am of opinion that it may yet be found necessary and advantageous to have this accupin as an auxiliary to the others. I am aware that the board sanctioned the prosecution of this work, and I therefore consider it proper to state the reasons why it has been delayed, and which are the following :—In the first place we have been so heast with works of more immediate importance, that a mason could not be spared conveniently. Secondly, there has been nearly throughout the year more than sufficient water for every purpose, so that up to the present period we have lost nothing by the delay. It is, too, a work in which but little progress could have been made during the continuance of rainy weather; and for the last twelve months you may judge what kind of weather we have had, by the total fall of rain having been 115 inches 14-20th. I intend to have this accupin carried on at convenient opportunities, but I really do not think as shall be in a nosition to commence it for six months to come.

by the total fall of rain having been 115 inches 14-20th. I intend to have this necquin carried on at convenient opportunities, but I really do not think we shall be in a position to commence it for six mouths to come.

The Mine Department,—Mr. Department will get a section of the mine ready as early as possible, which will show the actual extent and state of the different workings up to the said of the present year; this section we shall be able to forward to England in the course of January next; a tabular form of all useful information connected with the mine will likewise accompany his report. He also intends to make out an estimate of the quantity of ore to be raised during the year 1836. I do not think such estimates are to be relied upon, as they must depend on manny circumstances which infurence the

Mr. Charles Degenhardt's Report for No The average wages of English tributers amounts to or native tributers to 820 7: the campos's have aga

The average wages of English tributers amounts to only, \$40.2; an of native tributers to \$20.7; the campos's have again made about clear wages.

Raising of Orc. 1. Cruxula Lode.—During this month, I am glad the supposed quantity, nearly 1105 tons, have been extracted; and the of ore on the surface has diminished to about 500 tons.

Deep Cruxula Adil.—After having commenced driving the old end, the new setts of timber was knocked out accidentally, by blasting a hole bottom of the adit, where the ground was very hard; it is very likely completed again in about a fortnight. I attribute it more to the ve state and nature of the ground than to not having taken sufficient press Escalastica End.—On the 16th, this end was made to communicate the second cruxula sink; after which a good ventitation was effecte enabled the workmen to, drive four fathams two feet.

San Nigolas End.—The lode continues still between six and seven clean ore. Tratham and Edwards, nithough having only made \$25, wages, have done very satisfactory work in driving five and a half faths such a wide and difficult lode for breaking. Accordingly, their pric been advanced \$10, the fathom for the next month.

Cruxula Estraction Level.—The new tram-road has been completed fathoms west of San Vincentes' rise; and accordingly, the tramming froz rise commenced on the 23rd of November, and has been continued reg till the present. The old road has been taken to Bodner's rise; and in cight days more I expect to see, the new road laid down this length, as new waggon passing into the old level to Himgworth's rise. The scruzada sink has been campleted, and has a perpendicular depth, fro bottom of the cruzada to the bottom of the Escolastica level, of twent the 24th.

North Cruzula Brazel.—In order to see if this branch, which above.

North Cruzada Brancs.—In order to see it that west, we agree promising appearances, would be still better further west, we agree it a few fathoms. The end of the old level driven upon it, about tweet from the cruzada cross-cut north, was continued four fathou promising appearances, would be this better further west, we agree the fathoms. The send of the old level driven upon it, about two fath west from the cruzada cross-cut-north, was continued four fathoms fartibut as the branches in the end seemed to be not only unfavourable, but very small, the whole together not measuring more than about six inche width; and the mineral carefully selected from them contained, by an armade by Mr. L. Degenbardt, no more than 13. dwts. 13 grs. fine gold, 2 oz. 18 dwts. 19 grs. fine silver, it was resolved to discontinue driving the branches any longer.

Ceuzada and Sebastiona Bads.—The lode in both stations is decrease and although the ground in the former continues favourable for breaking has become much harder in the latter.

Dunstone's End., The lode, as well as the ground, is much improving: San Pedro's End, which has been discontinued during the last month, again been continued since the 24th, the lode being small and the group that it is a very small lode, and hard group both of which, I thinks, will improve in the ensuing month.

Bodner's Rise has been risen from the back of the San Jose level tow the surface three fathoms one and a half feet, and contains a promising it two and a half feet wide.

the surface three fathoms one and a half fect, and contains a promising lock, two and a half fect wide,

Stopes.—All the ore broken and remaining in the stope No. 30 has been wheeled by R. Bishop; and there is hardly any more ore worth taking away in this stope; and on this account Bishop has been removed to a new stope, No. 53, west of the second cruzada sink. All the other stopes have continued regularly; and the quantity of ore broken during the last month is to be seen in the enclosed tut-burgain and mine report table.

No. 53, west of the second cruzada sink. All the other stopes have continued regularly; and the quantity of ore broken during the last month is to be seen in the enclosed tut-bargain and mine report table.

Caparrasal Acequis Level.—The lode in this station continues nominal; and although the ground has been much harder during this mosth than in the last, the campos's have driven nine fathoms at the low price of \$15 per fathom; the lode in the Caparrosal rise also continues very poor, and on account of the workmen having only risen about five fathoms, and to make the sist communicate with the Acequin level, it requires to be risen or sunk from the upper level eight fathoms. The campos's have again agreed to take both stations as a bargain; and although their wages have been very high during the last two months, still it was considered reasonable by Captain Trewarths, as well as myself, to advance their price in the rise \$3 per fathom, and give them their old price, \$15 per fathons, for the Caparrosal Acequin level end. They have agreed to both bargains.

**San Antonio End contains a very soft and wide caliche lode; it is very troublesome for driving, and the natives have only driven two and a half fathoms; and on that account we have set the end to B. Pollard on the 24th instant.

Acandado Lode.

On the 10th of November, the Candado Acequin level shaft cut, to my great surprise, again into the old workings upon the main Candado lode. I visited it immediately, with Captain Trewarths; when we reached the bottom of the sink, the heat was excessive; and some of the carbonic gases, rushing rather quickly out of the old workings at the small hole where the shaft had cut into, burnt with a blue flame as soon as they came in contact with the flame of the candle. We could hardly respire in this place, and we were obliged to leave it as soon as possible; ordering the peons to clear the bottom of the wintee of all the rubbish of the old workings, in order to be able to see the width of them, or discover any hard l

Nov. 20, 1835.—Stappages of Mills Hope and Enterprise. Slight stoppages of these mills will appear for want of mineral. It is, however, necessary to observe, that the temporary stoppages took place in consequence of the difficulties the wheelers experienced in supplying the mills, and their unwillingness to work regularly during two or three days of exceedingly wet weather; detention in conveying the mineral to the stamps was the cause, rather than the want of ores, as there was at the time a considerable heap on the Sebastian down.

the want of ores, as there was at the time a considerable heap on the Sebastiana floors.

Chabenquia Acequia, Dec. 8, 1805.—Yesterday morning a derrumbo was discovered towards the head of the Acequia, which had carried away two of the launders. Peans were immediately placed to clear the derrumbo, and John Williams appointed to replace the launders, and superintend the completion of this job, with all possible dispatch.

Dec. 9.—The Weather. During the last few days the rain has been almost increasant: several derrumbos have taken place in various directions, but up stoppages have occurred to the mills. The wastes, or outlets to the acequian having been watched, the surplus waier found a ready channel; to the quebrada, and secured the works from immediation and damage. Notwithstanding this, a fissure has been discovered in the ground, at the corner of the Lavadero, and considerable fear is entertained that a quantity of the loose ground, a drain has seen out to carry the water to the quebrada.

Dec. 10.—Derrumbo. This morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. Hopkins and the superintendent were examining the ground at the corner of the Lavadero, part of which had given way since vesterday, and the eight on the felt on the

his report. He also intends to make out an estimate of the quantity of our to be relied upon, as they must depend on anny circumstances which influence the relied upon, as they must depend on anny circumstances which influence the breaking of a given number of tons of ore in a definite time. The calculation can only be unde by taking into consideration the size and nature of the lodes as they now are, the number of stopes in reserve, the extent of the ends, sinks, and different communications already made, and the number of efficient miners at command; these several points can be ascertained, and yet, in the course of working for a series of months, canualties may interrupt our regular mining operations, independent of which it has been not unfrequently found necessary to engage of the works underground for a time, and to prosecute others more actively, according to circumstances; all such occurrences must have a tendency to increase or diminish the breaking of minerals; and the variable nature of the lodes make it a difficult matter to form a correct estimate. Christmas bolidays are approaching, and I am pleased to find that we have not experienced this year the same inconvience as formerly, by the peous leaving the establishment. Not less than from severally points have been known to have left. Marmato a few weeks previous to Christmas; the submitted to the flourishms of the lower part of the wheel-pit. It was a most from severally points have for no way felt the loss, and new arrivals are frequently making application for employment; this change may hirly be attributed to the flourishms of the new partial are more settled and confortable this year, that we have no the very leave the mills to the 21st inst., amounts to 1,022 tons; and I think that the produce of the month will not full far short of solbs, fine.

The Weelbery, since my last letter, has again changed, and it rains more or the month will not full far short of solbs, fine.

The Weelbery, since my last letter, has again changed, and it rains more

g a hole in the ry likely to be the very last nt precaution municate with effected, and

l seven feet of de 8'25, cies alf fathoms h air price ha impleted, far-ning from the ned regulary and in about gth, and the The account th, from the f twenty-co-atinued size

showed very reced to drive two fathous sins further; ble, but also ix inches in by an assay ne gold, and rriving these decreasing; breaking, it

roving; and month, has the ground; and ground; vel towards has been aking away new stope, have con-

nominal; than in the 15 per fa-en account to the rise of from the take both gh during rewarths, and give evel end.

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so and pits, widlet a few others are removing a part of the soil from above, we stoppages will necessarily take place before the mill can again be put in the set, yet it will not materially influence the returns, as the other mills will all the mineral that can be brought to the surface this other, as Mr. Degashardt will have to trum little, and consequently the titly of mineral will not exceed that mentioned in his last report for beomber. Should, however, it be found that the missend one the surface consulates, the lower eighteen-head mill can be set to work, whilst the sore operations are being carried on.

The Eugineer's Report for November.

The New Orlice, as far as regards the interior parts, is on the eve of completes will commance in December, and will continue, without further struption, until the job is finished.

The New Orlice, as far as regards the interior parts, is on the eve of completes will commance in December, and will continue, without further struption, until the job is finished.

The operations of the reduction department for November lave produced distent ingots, which weigh together 137 lbs. 50z. 16 lives, and which continue, by my assays, of fine gold 88 lbs. 50z. 18 dvts., and which continue, by my assays, of fine gold 88 lbs. 50z. 18 dvts., and which continues a supplier of the supplier of th

pessure; in the mean time, I remain, &c.

SCHAUFFELEN'S HOT-AIR FURNACE FEEDER.—If the invention made seven years since, in Scotland, of feeding high-farmaces with hot air, is to be classed amongst the most useful results of modern discovery, we are enabled to judge of the importance to be attached to Schauffelen's Hot-Air Farnace Feeder, by which this mode of economising fuel, hitherto confined to blast-farnaces only, is now extended to boiler-fires, and all kinds of enclosed fire-places. An apparatus on this principle is in useatour establishment at Augsburg, and is applied to the boiler-fire of the steam-engine by thich the Allgemeine Zeitsug is printed; it was crected by the inventor, and has already been employed four months:—the fire burns brightly, with a shong drampht, and the estimated saving of fuel is from twenty to twenty-fire per cent. It is of course easier, more advantageous, and less expensive, if such improvements can be applied to a furnace about to be constructed, rather than to one already erected, as was the case in this instance. In order to avoid a stoppage of our works, a separate pipe-damber was obliged to be erected behind the large chimney of the engine-fire. [Here follows a description of the apparatus.] The peculiarity of this invention consists in imparting a portion of the chimney heat to the feeding-air, and thus restoring it to the fire; the advantage to be derived from such an arrangement is obvious. We are convinced that this invention, which is patented both in Germany and abroad, and which promises to effect a saving so essential in all those trades, in which a large consumption of fuel is required, will counteract that rise in the price of fael, which of late has so greatly advanced in many countries.—Allgemeine Zeitung.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tiesday, March 1.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PONETT and Chirney, Priday-street, warehousemen—W.B. Perkins and W. Adams, Warwick, curriers—T. Denton and Son, Hallata, Yorkshire, woollon-dragers—driffin and Barriel, Colchester, linen-drapers—Hemingway and Marsdon, Birstal, Torkshire, linen-drapers—J. Barns and Son, Rochdale, Lancashire, dannel-manulactarers; as far as regards. Jesse Barns—W. and S. M. Pittock, linen-drapers—V. R. Rusk and S. Cawston, Mount-street, Lambeth, pawnbrokers—E. Galkows and W. Johnston, patentees of paddid-wheels for propelling vessels—Weatherili and Cawwell, Manchester, general hardware factors—Woods and Pase, Totten-lam-court-road, dealers in sunft—T. Earnes and Co., Manchester, general dealers—C. and E. Nuthall, Staley-bridge, Lamcashire, pawnbrokers—E. general dealers—C. and E. Nuthall, Staley-bridge, Lamcashire, pawnbrokers—E. and M. Doyd, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, milliners—S. Marsden and Co., Fall long, saw Wakefield, ironfounders; as far as regards S. Marsden—W. and B. Mortimer, Radford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Hill, Davenport, and Tapson, Little Love-like, Moleculacters—T. Gibbon and Co., Birmingham, insastonnetters as graved T. Bassett—Bennison and Huxley, Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware nanufacturers.

Peb. 29—William Williams, Row Charch-yard, linen factor.

March 1—Ben), Bolwell, Bradford, Wiltshire, Bath and Bristol common eartier.

March 1—Ben, Bolwell, Bradford, Wiltshire, Bath and Bristol common eartier.

John Andrew Jameson, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, rope maker, to surrender March 1—Ben), Bolwell, Bradford, Wiltshire, Bath and Bristol common eartier.

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John Andrew Jameson, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, Fones and Son, Mark-Lane,

relock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool; solicitors, Mesors. Walmsley, Keightly, and Parkin, Chancery-lane.

Milliam Ward, Mashrough, Yorkshire, publican, March II, April I2, at 11 o'clock, a the Town-hall, Sheffield; solicitor, Mr. Butterfield, Gray's-ian-square.

Réward Davies, Saiford, Lancashire, victualier, March 15, April I2, at 1 o'clock. I the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester; solicitors, Mesors. Adlington, Gregory, balkner, and Foliett, Besiron-kow.

Thomas Walsh, Bath, Somersetshire, linendraper, March 15, April I2, at 11 'clock, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol; solicitors, Mesors. Jenkins and Abbott, Section 10.

Rew.inn.
Thomas Floyd, Birmingham, victualler, March 12, at 2, April 12, at 11 o'ciock, at ladenhurst's New Royal Hotel, Birmingham; solicitor, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-

Thomas Wright, Jock's Lodge, was Edigburgh, spirit desler, March 4, 16, at the Old Signet Hall, Royal Exchange.

Priday, Morch 4.

Party Responsible of the College of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for West India sugars has been very scandily supplied throughout the week, which has considerably checked the demand, and the business done, consequently, much less than last week, the daily sales not averaging 260 hides, the importers and buyers continue to watch the stocks, and comparative stocks in the warehouses, compared with last year's supply, with much interest, the holders are, in consequence, very firm at last week's prices. The arrivals continue to be very entail, and the stock in hand is again much reduced, not being equal to four week's moderate consumption: there can be no doubt but that a great want of sugar will be felt, should no more than the usual arrivals take place before the balk of the supplies from our colonies in general come to market; the accounts from Jamaica state the crops to be luxuriant, but they will be very late this scason. Demerara of good brown quality has been sold for the scale at 63s. ds.; ordinary dry brown dis., to 62s.; midding grocery description 63°, dd. to 64s. dd.; the fine yellow qualities 66s. to 69s.

Assortius—The demand for Mauritus has been very brisk from the refiners and grocers, by private contract as well as at public sales, and an advance of last week's rates of 6st to 1s. obtained; the importance continue to thing the fresh supplies freely to market, being anxieus to sell at the present high prices. At auction 5,346-bags were offered, all of which were sold, low browns at 63s. 6d., the fine qualities at 65s. to 66s. per cwt.; 7,000 bags are advertised for sale on Tuseday next, and 4,000 bags for Friday; the importarion this year exceeds that of last by 2,44s bags.

A.346 hags were offered, all of which were cold, low browns at 63s. 6d. the fine qualities at 63s. to 6ds. per cvt. 7,000 bags are advertised for sale on Trisudapnents, and 4,000 bags for Friday, the importation this year exceeds that of last by 2,445 bags.

Refined.—The market for refined goods has been very quiet, but the stocks in first hands being centre, the prices are fully maintained. Brown lumps were done at 80s. to 81s., Prussian ditto 82s. to 84s., Hambre's lowers 85s. to 90s., double refined 100s. to 110s. The demand for fine bastants is brisk, at 85s. to 61s. and 61s. per cwt., and these kinds are now scarce, but the low sorts are very heavy of sale.

COFFERS.—The coffee market has been extremely dail and heavy all the week, the low and anciena descriptions of British Flantation are quite unsaleshie; the home trade have purchased the clean and fine qualifies, inst sufficient for their lammediate wants, at a reduction on former rates of 2s. to 3s.; at public sale 148 bags of Coylon were sold, and fetched their full value, good qualifies 86s.; a parcel of cen-damaged at 40s. to 54s. 6d. per cvt. Mocha is still neglected, and there are sellers at lower prices.

TEAS.—The East India Company's quarterly sale of Teas commenced at the India House on Theeday, last; there was a full attendance of the trade. The declaration consists of 4,000,000 lbs., being the same quantity as was purtupat the local market and Hyron skin 600,000 lbs., and of Hyron 100,000 lbs. In the present declaration there are 200,000 lbs., less of the best descriptions of tea, and 200,000 lbs., more of the second qualities. The teas first put my were the Boheas, without any taxed price, the whole having been refused at the Bocember sale. If Robert there were 600,000 lbs., and Congons 3,700,100 lbs. In the present declaration there are 200,000 lbs., less of the best descriptions of tea, and 200,000 lbs. in ore allowed by the congons about 5,100 chasts were passed during the sale on Thesday, and the Boheas attained a better price that were

Thomas Floyd, Birmingham, victualite, March 12, at 2, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at lademburst's New Royal Hotel, Birmingham; colicitor, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lase.

Andrew and John Plank, Canterbury; wookinghers, March 14, at 12, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Guildhall, Canterbury; solicitors, Mesers. Egus, Waterman, and Bight, Exest-street, Birmingham, Canterbury; solicitors, Mesers. Egus, Waterman, and Bight, Exest-street, Strand.

Enjamin Spalding, Woodbridge, Seffolk, Kinendraper, March 11, April 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Great White Hore Tarers, Ipwich; solicitors, Mosers. Michael and Batter, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Ramed Loscombe, jun, Broadbempston, Devonshire, butcher, March 16, April 12 o'clock, at the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Dictoria-inn-fields.

Dividence of the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Dictoria-inn-fields.

Dividence of the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Dictoria-inn-fields.

Dividence of the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Dictorial Inn-fields.

Dividence of the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Dictorial Inn-fields.

Dividence of the Star Inn, Exeter; soficitors, Mesers. Froul and Edwards, Barransys, P. Farr, Mitco-Start, Berkeley-square, ironomogur—March 13, R. Branssys, P. Farr, and G. Los, Lombard Archill, R. Branssys, P. Farr, and G. Los, Lombard Archill, R. Branssys, P. Farr, and Start Inn-fields.

Dividence of the Start Inn, Inner Inner

CORN EXCHANGE, Manen 4, 1836.

There has been a good supply of Wheat and Flour this week, an Trade is exceedingly doll, and except for superfue parrels must be 2s, per quarter lower. Barley fully supports Menday's prices, as any situration in value in Beass or Peas. There is a fair arrival of Cour own coast and Ireland, and though the trade is duil, fine free cheaper. In other articles no alternation.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carease. 2s, 8d, 3s, 6d, 4s, 6d, Veal........ 3s, 4d, 4s, 4d, 5s, 6d, 3s, 2d, 3s, 6d, 4s, 6d, Pork....... 3s, 0d, 4s, 4d, 4s, 6d,

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1886. Thursd. 25 from 25 to 42 29,06 to 20,00 Monday 29 ... 35 .30 29,26 ... 29,48 Priday. 25 ... 18 ... 39 29,37 ... 29,91 Monday 27 ... 35 ... 30 29,26 ... 29,48 Sunday 28 ... 27 ... 30 29,31 ... 29,48 Sunday 28 ... 27 ... 30 29,31 ... 29,48 Prevalling whole N.W. and S.W. Except the 25th ult., generally cloudy; with frequent showers of rain: a little snow on the 26th ult. Rain fallen, 7 of an inch. Admondos.

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PRICES OF SHARES—contin

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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Ditto,	1,760 Ash, & Oldh 97l, 18s. 162 1,482 Ashby-4c-18-Zch 113 720 Barnsley 160 1,260 Basingstoke 160 1,005 Breckn. & Aberg. 150 4,000 Birming, 1-16 Sh. 17d 4,000 Do. & Liver. Jun. 160 477 Bolton & Bury. 250 600 Rridgw & Tanntn 100	1,500 Stanhope & Tyne 100 1,000 Stockn. & Daring. 100 South Eastern. 2 3 2 \frac{1}{2} \) 28,000 South Eastern. 2 3 \frac{1}{2} \] 4 2,000 South Eastern. 2 3 \frac{1}{2} \] 4 1,000 Surrey	200,000 Up. Canada Loan 22 200,000 Pat. Part 300 200 200,000 Pat. Part 300 200,000 Pat. Part 300,000 Pat. Part	
Bank Stock	400 Chelmer & Blokw. 100 102 15,000 Carlisle 214 500 Coventry 100 1,500 Chesterfeld 460 Cromford 100 4,846 Croydon 314. 2s. 10d. 11,810 Do. Bonds 22 4 20,000 Danube & Mayne 10 2,000 Danube & Mayne 10 20 600 Derby 100 600 Derby 100 600 Derby 100 600 Derby 100 120 600 Berby 100 120 600 Berby 100 120 600 Berby 100 1,297 Forth & Clyde 400 10s. 11,000 Grand Junction 100 225 for 23 23 Erewash 100 1,297 Forth & Clyde 400 10s. 12,620 Grand Union 100 225 for 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	100 Nene Navig. Bds. 100	Wigan Branch ditto	
COURSE OF EXCHANGE. 92 10	2,000 & 1,055 Commrl. 100 36½ 7 498,667 East India Stock 1,038 East Lountry 100 3,288,310 Loudon Stock Ditto Bonds 100½ 2,209 Bristol 1474, 9s. 160½ 2,209 Bristol 1474, 9s. 160½ 2,209 Bristol 1474, 9s. 160½ 2,200 Alliance Br. & For 10 50,000 Alliance Br. & For 10 50,000 Alliance Br. & For 10 50,000 British Pire 55 108 12,000 British Pire 55 108 12,000 British Pire 56 108 109 1	126 Wisbeach 105 45 905 Wey and Arun. 110 222 228 570 Folkestone Harb. 50 15,000 Ditto Bonds 104 200,000 Ditto Bonds 104 200,000 Dotto Bonds 104 200,000 Dotto Bonds 104 20,000 Bentford Pier . 3 22 25,000 Deptford Pier . 3 22 10,000 Herne Bay Pier 72 10,000 Law Life 60 92 Do. Life 79 10,000 Law Life 10 28 20,000 Rotto Brite, es. d. 124 16 30,000 Dond Brite, es. d. 124 16 30,000 Dond Brite, es. d. 124 16 30,000 North British 12 16 30,000 North British 12 16 30,000 Protector Life 1 2,600 Protector Fire 2 16 20,000 Protector Fire 2 16 20,000 Scottish Union. 1 194 2,500 Union. 20 4,600 University Life 5 50,000 University Life 5 50,000 United King 16 5 50,000 United King 16	Eumpled Feb. 17, and sold at Serpell's Pool, March 3, 1636. Mines Total Price each parcel	
Part Col. Part	49,000 Hope	20,000 Greenw RailwGas 10,	Consolidat Mines 1,025 tons 47,008 10 6 Dolcoath	